

THE CHURCH AND THE SABBATH.

BISHOP LAWRENCE of Massachusetts in a recent address declared that the church was losing ground. Said he:

"So far as statistics can show it is doubtful if the church has been keeping pace with the population. The church is not apparently increasing in number or power. A great proportion of the intelligent men and leaders of our communities have no interest in the church. Many of the finest characters are outside the church. Infidelity, sincere and insincere, is all about us. More than that the interest in commercial, material, social and intellectual life is gaining a stronger hold on the people. The tests of life among many are in social and financial success. Sport and amusement have made great inroads on our Sunday congregations."

It is most assuredly a fact that the old "Puritan Sabbath" is disappearing; and it is probably true that the numerical strength of the churches is not increasing in proportion to the population.

Whether or not this is due to a lack of piety or to a different view of Sabbath observance is an open question.

It must be generally admitted that a disrespect for the Lord's day is not helpful to a people or beneficial to a country. A reverence for the Sabbath and for sacred things is a part of the foundation of the republic. It will indeed be a bitter day when horse-racing and baseball take the place of churches and Sunday school.

Let us bear in mind this fact, however, for it is a condition and not a theory; in the old days of the Puritans there was far more out-of-door life than now; fewer factories, more work in the fields and farms, and in all, a healthier style of living. The demand for recreation comes from those who are cooped up for six days in a shop or factory, without sunlight and without fresh air, and who find on Sunday the only opportunity of getting the outdoor life which they require.

There is, therefore, a good deal of allowance to be made for these classes of workers who seek recreation of this character. But those who go beyond this and turn the Sabbath into a holiday or day of sport must meet with condemnation.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

THE DIFFICULTY of amending the Constitution of the United States has been strikingly illustrated in connection with the agitation for the election of senators of the United States by direct vote of the people. Here was a propaganda which was carried on throughout the length and breadth of the country. No political theory in recent years has been more strenuously and generally urged.

And yet the net result has been thus far that 21 states have passed resolutions asking congress to submit an amendment to the people, or call a constitutional convention to propose such an amendment. Fourteen states have refused to take action in the premises, and 10 others have not considered the question at all.

Unless two-thirds of the states, 30 of them, request congress to take action, that body need pay no heed to their demands. When two-thirds of the states have acted, however, it becomes incumbent upon congress to act. It will be necessary, therefore, to get at least nine out of the ten states which have not yet considered the subject, in order to have the necessary two-thirds. Whether or not such a large majority of the states yet uncommitted could be obtained is a matter of considerable doubt. It is to be noted, therefore, that there must be an almost universal demand for an amendment before it can become an accomplished fact.

It may be, however, that the senate of the United States, which is strongly opposed to such an amendment, will finally conclude to submit such an amendment rather than run the risk of a constitutional convention. For, if this convention actually got in session, it would be difficult to predict just where it would stop in the matter of submitting amendments to the people, for it would not necessarily be confined to the direct elections amendment, but could propose as many as its members saw fit.

THE POSTOFFICE CHARGES.

THERE is a disposition among certain administration papers to make light of the charges made in connection with the postoffice department. A careful perusal of the letter of S. W. Tulloch, formerly cashier of the Washington city postoffice, indicates that there are a number of matters which will bear investigation. And Mr. Tulloch, despite the sneers aimed at him, is doing a public service in calling attention to these irregularities.

The Washington city postoffice appears to have been from 1899, at least, the vehicle which was used for paying various and sundry political debts. Numerous persons were placed upon the pay roll and charged to this office without any request of the postmaster. Some were put on as laborers when there was no labor for them to perform, and in most cases they never appeared to do any work, if there had been any for them to do. Women were put on as scrub women and charwomen, who never turned their hands in the performance of these lowly but useful duties. Many politicians who had to be cared for were sent traveling over the United States, ostensibly in the interests of the postoffice department, but really to give them a semblance of duty in order that they might draw their salaries and expenses. Others were sent to Porto Rico and distant points in the alleged interests of the military division of the department. Their accomplishments, however, would not fill a very large book.

Mr. Tulloch is probably quite correct when he states that the verbal instructions given in connection with these political appointments were more illuminating than appeared from the bare statement of the recorded facts. He was told, for example, that certain persons would be placed on the pay roll, and he was given an "allowance" with which to pay them, but was told privately not to worry them with any duties. The apparent purpose was to give these people sinecures for political services rendered or to be rendered. There was a great deal of carelessness in the matter of vouchers for lump sums for car fares and expenses, but everything seemed to go upon a free and easy plan and no questions were asked. The official who made too many protests was relieved of his job.

Taken all in all it seems to have been a clear case of prostituting that great public institution, the postoffice department, to the service of a clan of politicians in order to pay their campaign debts.

The Federal Salt company of California, which recently pleaded guilty to violation of the anti-trust law, raised the price of salt from \$3 to \$30 per ton. If it had kept within reasonable limits it might still have been known as one of the "good trusts."

THE HIGHEST PATRIOTISM.

THE QUESTION often arises in the minds of the thoughtful citizens as to just what constitutes the highest patriotism and love of country. There are those who affirm that the thing to do is to be blind to the nation's faults, to condone its blunders, and, in short, to be always ready to throw up one's hat for the Decatur theory, "my country right or wrong."

This theory and practice is so alluring that it is difficult for men to withstand the temptation and the tendency to adopt it as a rule for all occasions.

There are other persons who believe that inasmuch as the nation is composed of citizens and that those citizens are liable to error that it is only the part of wisdom to point out wherein the mistakes have been made in order that they may not be repeated.

The doing of this duty, if it be done in the right spirit, requires a good deal of moral courage and independence. It is much easier to follow the crowd than it is to think for one's self.

But it is manifestly absurd for a man to throw aside his cherished principles as he would a worn-out garment, simply because the majority of people differ with him. Even though he may be wrong, if his reason remains unconvinced it is the part of self respect to stand his ground, and remain true to himself. Blind, unreasoning love which neither reproves nor corrects is no better for a country than it is in the family circle.

Right along this line we find some thoughts which were expressed in a terse and vigorous style by Dr. William Everett in a recent address. It is an ill-regulated emotion, declared Dr. Everett, which we place above reason and the law of God, when we proclaim our devotion to our country right or wrong.

"What is our country? It is not hills and valleys and expanse of territory; it is the men and women who have set up for themselves a government, and it is not the men and women alone who live at the present time, but those who have gone before and left high traditions and those who will come after and are entitled to a worthy inheritance. If the government is the people, is it alone or chiefly those to whom the mass of the people have confided the making of the laws and the direction of the government? Our country is every one of us, and true patriotism is controlled by reason and conscience in each of us."

It is often the case that thinking men and women are compelled in justice to their own consciences to say or do something which may be regarded as unpatriotic, but if by so doing they succeed in keeping alive the conscience of the public—which as we are all aware is all too apt to become dulled and neglected—then they have performed a most valuable service to themselves and to their fellow citizens.

BUT THREE PROHIBITION STATES.

THE state of New Hampshire has just joined with Vermont in the abandonment of state prohibition.

The latter law was enacted in 1855, and has, therefore, had a long trial. There are now but three states left in which the prohibitory laws enacted years ago are still in effect. These are Maine, Kansas and North Dakota. In each of these states the law is little more than a farce, as, for example, in Kansas, where "joints" quite as elaborately fitted up as the ordinary saloon, are to be found in nearly every town, doing a large business, and unharmed, except by an occasional visitation of Carrie Nation.

Nearly all the states that have repealed the state prohibitory law have enacted instead a local option law. These enactments vary in different states. They all have one important and valuable feature, however, that giving each community the right to vote upon the question, and thus placing the burden of enforcing the law upon each town or city in such manner as the people of the community may direct.

The local option law of Vermont is probably the best of those which have been enacted. It provides that all license fees, in towns that vote that way, shall go one-half to the local treasury and one-half for road building. All penalties, which are heavy, are distributed in the same way. Thus a powerful motive is afforded to every taxpayer to see that the law is obeyed and that there shall be no unlicensed selling. The enforcement of the law is in the hands of policeman or sheriff, with a license board behind them which is under penalty to prosecute violations of the law. Every person getting a license is under heavy bond from local bondsmen to obey the provisions of his license. The number of licenses is restricted in accordance with the population.

These and many other safeguards make it inevitable that the business must be very profitable in order to enable a man to carry it on legally. And, on the other hand, every provision is made against the traffic in communities which vote against it. The course of these states with their local option laws will be watched with interest by sociologists and friends of temperance everywhere.

HARRY C. HARRIS.

THE late Harry C. Harris was a young man of remarkable public spirit. We doubt if there was another of his years in the community who was so earnestly and disinterestedly devoted to "The City Beautiful."

He was for many years the leading spirit in the El Paso County Horticultural society and had been for several years, as he was at the time of his death, its president and most active member.

The newspapers of the city have especial reasons for knowing of his earnestness and zeal in this good cause, for he believed in the work of the society, and often sought the aid of the press in the furtherance of the society's plans. No matter who wavered or grew discouraged, he was steadfast. Surely every citizen of the community who has watched the steady growth in interest throughout the town in trees and lawns and flowers must pay tribute to the earnestness of this young man in bringing these things about.

He was just as earnest and as devoted, too, in his religious work, and was for many years one of the most active and consistent members of the First Presbyterian church.

We cannot but regret the sudden and early death of such an one, and express the wish that the community had thousands like him.

A system of electric photography is announced from Italy. It is alleged that clear pictures can be obtained of persons and scenes 20 miles away. The inventor believes that the system can be developed so as to enable the making of photographs of persons in distant lands while conversing with them. This really seems to be about the limit—wireless photographs while talking over wireless wires.

It has developed that there is abroad in the land what is known as a bible trust. This will give a good many men the opportunity of saying they do not read the bible on account of the expense.

SHORT STORIES.

A Suggestion to Morgan.

At the Lotus club Charles W. Price told this story about J. Pierpont Morgan's residence to a party of his friends.

"Mr. Morgan is out," said the butler, waiting, lingered near the entrance to the Madison avenue residence, and in a few moments was not exactly astonished to see Mr. Morgan come out and start for the carriage. He dared approach and ask the question, as he had been instructed.

"Young man," said Mr. Morgan, didn't my butler tell you I was out?"

"Yes," was the reply, "but you should change your butler for one who can speak the truth."

Mr. Morgan turned his penetrating eyes on the questioner for a moment, then said that he had entered his carriage. Call at my office in the morning and suggest any other changes in my establishment you deem advisable."

The reporter did call, and has possessed Mr. Morgan's residence ever since.—(New York Times.)

Judge Siebecker's Unique Decision.

Judge Siebecker of Wisconsin has displayed Solomon-like wisdom in some of his decisions. Two cases appeared before him. One was a butcher who claimed that the defendant owed him \$10 for a meat bill. The defendant, a strikingly thin and gaunt figure, denied the bill. Statements and counter-statements followed each other with great rapidity. The law was passed, but the constable intervened.

"When was this meat purchased which you sold the defendant?" asked the judge.

"During the past four weeks, your honor," declared the butcher.

"Then I decide this case in favor of the defendant," remarked the judge, looking at the thin figure before him. "His appearance indicates that he has not eaten \$10 worth of meat in his lifetime."—(Boston Post.)

Why Clark Declined.

The troubles of the rich received a forcible illustration in a recent conversation between Senator Clark of Montana and one of his friends. The senator said that he had once received from an English syndicate an offer of \$80,000,000 for his mining property.

"Why didn't you take it?" asked his friend.

"I want to live a little longer," was the ambiguous answer.

"What do you mean?"

"Well," said the senator slowly, "I may seem strange to you, but if I had sold out for \$80,000,000 I wouldn't be alive today. I don't believe that what it means to invest \$80,000,000! All the work and worry suffered by all mankind since the death of Adam would not be equal to the work and worry involved in trying to invest that amount and invest it right. No, sir; I want to live, and I decline the job. I'm too old for work like that."—(New York Times.)

Finley Defines Charity.

As an illustration of the original, common-sense views and methods of Professor John H. Finley, president-elect of the College of the City of New York, take this episode, for the audience at the White House, a Presbyterian clergyman of Manhattan vouches:

It happened that a lady prominent in social-reform movements waited upon Mr. Finley, while he was secretary of the State Charities Aid association, and invited him to co-operate in some special plans she had on foot. She was urgent and he was sympathetic. Finally, seeing that she need do no more persuading, she brought her appeal to a close with the remark: "I am so glad to find Mr. Finley, you agree with me that charity begins at home."

"Pardon me, madame," was the reply, "for differing from you on that point of doctrine. To my way of thinking, charity does not begin at home; and the theory that it does has been justly condemned as a cheap pocket edition of selfishness. Charity begins abroad. It is justice, Madame, justice that begins at home. Let us have the sound foundation for all special reform is not charity, but justice."—(New York Mail and Express.)

A VEIN OF HUMOR.

The Present Fad.

Oh, Mary had a little mat
Of raffia to sew
And everywhere that Mary went
That mat was sure to go.

It followed her at home, at school,
Hung by her side at meals;
"Oh, mother, help me splice this on,
Nor mind my stocking heels."

And Johnny had a basket, too,
Filled with raffia to sew,
It kept him from all household tasks,
'Twas 'neath his pillow laid.

Now, everybody has a loom
Designed by brainy men,
To weave with raffia a beauteous rug
Of most artistic plan.

And when the teacher, quiet worn out
Goes home, what doth appear
But rugs and baskets strewn about
For her to finish here.

"Why doesn't Johnny learn to spell?"
The anxious mothers cry.
"Because," said Letty, "he forgets the
The teachers do reply."

—N. P. C. in Linden Hill News.

Alice—Did Mary's new wrap come in time for her to wear it to the theater?
Edith—No, it was too late.
Alice—Then what did she go in?
Edith—She went wrapped in gloom.—(Record-Herald.)

"Bragg says it keeps him busy these days keeping track of his social obligations."
"That may be true; at any rate he doesn't seem to have time to bother with his financial obligations."—(Philadelphia Press.)

"I never change my mind," he asserted.
"How foolish!" she retorted.
"Why foolish?" he asked.
"Because," she replied, "any kind of a change would be an improvement."—(Chicago Post.)

"Pa," said little Morris, "why did the man put his light under a bushel?"
"I don't know," answered Pa, after some reflection; "but I suppose that the bushel was very heavily insured."—(New York Sun.)

"He has been mentioned as a candidate for office very frequently."
"The only trouble is that every time anybody mentions him the other fellows laugh."—(Washington Star.)

"I notice you begin your letter to him: 'Dr. Sir.' That's very slovenly."
"Why so?"
"It's ridiculous to make 'Dr.' an abbreviation for 'Dear'."

"Who said anything about 'Dear'?"
"I know what I'm doing. He owes me \$10."—(Philadelphia Press.)

British View of American Workmen

A brief and uninforming abstract of Mr. Alfred Mosley's report on the results of the British industrial commission's recent visit to the United States was sent by cable directly after its appearance in England. A full and, consequently, much more interesting publication of it has been received in this country; from this complete report it appears that its author does not hesitate to say that the American workman is a better one than his British competitor. The principal reason assigned for the former's superiority is "that he has received a sounder and broader education, whereby he has been more thoroughly fitted for the struggles of 'after life'."

The conclusion found one great element of America's successful rivalry in the industrial world to be the readiness of our manufacturers to adopt the very latest machinery at whatever cost, and from time to time, to sacrifice large sums by "scrapping" the old where improvements are made. Labor saving machinery is encouraged by American workmen, because, first, it saves the men extraordinary manual exertion, creates work, increases wages and so tends toward higher standards of living.

The British workman has persistently opposed labor saving machines, actuated thereby by his belief that they tend to decrease work and wages, inasmuch as they render unnecessary so many men in the accomplishment of the same quantity of production. In this respect the more intelligent American work-

man and the less intelligent British workman are wholly at variance. When the latter grudgingly accepts the labor saving machinery, he minimizes its utility by refusing to operate more than a single machine, here our workmen are quite willing to operate a number of machines, getting from them the best results.

The United States, says Mr. Mosley, is advancing by leaps and bounds, and will soon reach that plane of industrial production and prosperity which England held fifty years ago. It has been vigorously contended by leading British authorities on the subject that the American workman "wears out" physically at an earlier age than the Englishman; but the commission's report disputes the correctness of this theory, as the former leaves his office fatigued, while the latter leaves his factory weary. The American is "infinitely better paid; therefore, better housed, fed, clothed, and, moreover, is much more sober, and, consequently, healthier."

One point which seemed to have particularly attracted the attention of the commission is the close touch and sympathy between the employer and employee, which are carried to the extent of inviting the men's good offices in suggesting factory improvements and better methods of operation and production. These suggestions are freely offered by the American workmen, and if found on trial to be of service their authors are liberally compensated.

United States Is Master of the Seas

In one respect the great Morgan ship combine rendered a good service to England, for it awakened that country from its lethargy and England is now aware that the United States has outstripped her, and she is doing her utmost to regain her former supremacy as mistress of the seas."

Charles H. Cramp, president of the Cramp Ship and Engine Building company, made this statement in an address recently before the students and faculty of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania on "The Condition and Prospects of the Shipbuilding Industry in the United States."

Mr. Cramp compared the prosperous condition of the shipbuilding industry here with that of England and Germany. He said that there was a remarkable decline of the former British

supremacy, and although this decline was discernible within the last 10 years, yet it was only clearly perceptible immediately after the South African war. Since then the so-called commercial supremacy of Great Britain has been reduced to a subordinate position.

"Germany," the speaker continued, "is making giant strides in the shipbuilding field, and is gradually working her way to a foremost position. When England is resting on her oars, confident in her former strength, Germany is building and forming a splendid merchant marine and passenger service."

"Goldwin Smith was right in saying that England's position as mistress of the seas is almost exhausted by her coal and iron supply. Complete exhaustion was delayed because of discoveries of new processes, yet one thing is true, England as an iron and steel country

thereof. "In short," says the report, "the man feels that the work of his hands is his brain's will, and he is benefited thereby. He is a man, and a boy, woman and child, are constantly striving to discover some improvement upon the existing regime, simply because it means profit to themselves."

The other side of this attractive picture, as exhibited by the commission, throws such an informing light upon the different conditions of American and British labor as to be worthy of quoting in full. The report asks:

"Has such a system ever been tried here? Except in quite isolated cases, I think not. As a rule, the British employer hardly knows his men, and leaves his office fatigued, while the American workman delegates the bulk of his authority to a foreman, whose powers are arbitrary, and who, if any of the men under him show signs of initiative, immediately becomes jealous and fears he may be supplanted."

"Hence, as a rule, a workman making a suggestion to the foreman (the proprietor himself is usually not accessible at all) is met with a snub, asked, 'Are you running this shop or am I?' or told, 'If you know the business better than I do, you had better put on your coat and go.'"

"Such a system must be dropped, and that immediately, if England is to hold her own industrially." Further, it is said that this American system is the key-note of American success.—(Philadelphia Ledger.)

Ex-President Cleveland and Newspapers

A recent Washington dispatch says: No public or private man's utterances in years has created such a sensation among the Washington correspondents as former President Cleveland's speech to the newspaper men at St. Louis. What has been termed his "apology," which he made in the White House, was never free or frank in his talks with the correspondents and was not on very friendly terms with any of them.

His immediate successor, President McKinley, was quite the reverse of the President Roosevelt since he has been in public life he has made many newspaper friends. Great was the astonishment of the Washington correspondents when Mr. Cleveland at the St. Louis dinner confessed that he had misunderstood the correspondents and they in turn had misunderstood him. A stenographic report of that speech reached Washington today and these are among the things the former president said:

"I attended today a meeting of the civic federation and at that time a thought came to me. Remembering the great principles of justice and humanity which that eminent body stood for,

the character of such men as Senator Hanna, John Mitchell, men of power and influence, the man who is in the business of arbitrating me and the press, it was about time to get the civic federation to arbitrate me and the press."

"It has been my observation that members of the press are always industrious. I recall at the time they were in the White House that I can assure you that I am told that a genius climbed into the windows of my car and even clung to the brake beams in his anxiety to serve his paper and the great American reading public. I can assure that gentleman if present incognito this evening that he would have been welcome in my car, although it were that time of all times when a man requires some privacy."

"But, gentlemen, let me advise you that they are good friends to have; men of broad and catholic sympathies, and full understanding of the weak-

nesses and frailties of the race, quick to recognize and support its virtues; and the man who is in the business of arbitrating me and the press, the newspaper man is in a losing business."

As Mr. Cleveland took his seat he was given a demonstration, and the newspaper men around the board sang that well-known campaign chorus: "Glover, Glover, four more years of Glover."

When quiet was restored a good voiced member of the Gridiron club, present, arose and solemnly proposed "That in view of the humble confession just made by the most distinguished private citizen in the world, he be forgiven."

The motion was carried. Senator Hanna said that he had no confessions to make to the Washington newspaper men and no apologies to make to them. "It did not take me long," he added, "to reach an understanding with the Gridiron club, the Grappling Iron club and the Washington correspondents generally. It did not require eight years of public life in Washington for me to understand and comprehend the mission of the representative newspaper men of the country."

Why Roosevelt Needs Hanna

Washington, May—People who say they are in a position to know, think that if President Roosevelt is nominated for the presidency in 1904, as now seems assured, he almost certainly will ask Senator Hanna to manage his campaign for him. In fact, the president's friends say they have received assurances that the skillful leader from Ohio has positively determined not to be a candidate for the presidency himself under any possible contingency. This has removed all possibility of friction between Senator Hanna and the president, and Mr. Roosevelt has come to lean more and more upon the astute political leader from President McKinley's state.

The result is that a strong effort will be made to induce Senator Hanna to undertake again the burdensome duties of conducting another national campaign. Senator Hanna will be 67 years old when the next presidential election is held and it was feared that he might find it after having borne the heat and burden of two campaigns, his duty to the party was ended. Nevertheless, the president's friends, after looking over the ground carefully, have come to the conclusion, it is said that Senator Hanna, more than any other man, would carry the campaign to success in 1904.

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Senator Hanna as chairman of the national committee would be a guarantee to the corporations that the president was not actuated by any personal ambition, and that, having chosen Hanna, he would not like to change him for his campaign manager, would, if elected, seek for advice during the next administration from the same quarter.

It so happens that Senator Hanna will be a pretty busy man from now on. He will be entirely absorbed in the question of presidential elections. The senator's term of office expires on March 3, 1905. The Ohio legislature has only biennial sessions and the next regular session is in January of next year. The state election in this fall, therefore, will not only determine the question of who shall be the next governor but it will also settle the senatorial fight at the same time.—(Kansas City Times.)

"Daughters of the American Revolution"

The Denver chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, held its annual election of officers a few days ago and elected the following: Regent, Mrs. Mitchell Benedict; first vice regent, Mrs. Henry F. Brooks; second vice regent, Mrs. Dolores Campbell; registrar, Mrs. Jules La Barthe; recording secretary, Mrs. G. L. Schuyler; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. H. Thomas; treasurer, Mrs. John MacMillan; historian, Miss Josephine Anderson; board of managers, Mrs. John Campbell, Mrs. Thomas S. Hayden, Mrs. W. W. Grant and Mrs. T. H. Moore.

This band of patriotic women, whose national headquarters are in Washington, D. C., now number more than 40,000, 3,000 being added the past year, and has 700 organized chapters. The reading of the price essays was of great interest, the subject being, "Colorado, the Centennial State." The first prize, \$25 in gold, was awarded Miss Minnie T. Williams of the East Denver high school, and its literary merit would reflect great credit upon an older writer. The second prize, \$10 in gold, was given to Mr. Roy Aemoe, of the West Denver

high school, the historic value of which is said to be of great interest to every citizen of Colorado. Both essays will be placed in the State Historical society. There were a number of essays submitted, proving that the motto of the society, "Home and Country," is of living interest to the students in all parts of the state.

The committee and a number of the members of the society visited the schools on Wednesday morning to award the prizes.

Josephine Anderson, Historian Denver Chapter.

The Beam in Our Own Eye

The latest manifestation of race prejudice in Indianapolis, where Louise Hadley, a hotel chambermaid, has been discharged from her place because she refused to make up a bed in which Booker Washington slept. In Rochester, N. Y., George W. Bucks, a negro porter, has got a judgment amounting with costs to \$336.85 against Paul Rosso, an Italian bootblack, because Rosso refused to shine his shoes. The Italian says he will not in jail because he will pay it, and the law of New York permits him to serve one day in jail for each dollar of the judgment, if he does not pay.—(Hartford Times, Dem.)

On the night of the same day the white men of Beggs, I. T., "totally wrecked" with dynamite the store of four offending negroes who had just moved from Alabama into the town and built the store and stocked it with goods.

The same day 38 unmasked white men at Bloomington, in Indiana, broke into a house and whipped Miss Ida Stephens with switches, and scourged Miss Re-

becca Stephens and Joe Shively with barbed wire because Shively, who was colored, "had a room" in the house occupied by the girls and their mother.

They were three very notable Sunday incidents, and certainly smack very strongly of race prejudice. Rather stronger, on the whole, than the ones at Indianapolis.

If Mr. Roosevelt is really intent on conducting all the nation out of such prejudice, therefore, it might not be a bad idea perhaps for him to appoint colored postmasters for Santa Fe, Bismarck and Bloomington, or to close the offices at those places also. As he is marked at Memphis, "it is absolutely one country," and the discipline is applied to a Democratic town in the south ought to apply to a Republican town in the north with as much force and fidelity. —(Charleston News and Courier, Dem.)

GRAND JURY REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS NOT COMPLETED MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS

The grand jury rendered the following report, as the last act of its official life, to Judge Louis W. Cunningham in the district court at 9 o'clock last evening. Accompanying the report were several indictments which are directed, it is believed, against city officials.

The report follows:

To Hon. Louis W. Cunningham, Presiding Judge of the District Court:

We, the grand jurors, summoned at the January, A. D. 1903, term of the El Paso district court, hereby submit to said court the following report:

We began our work as a grand jury on the 28th day of April, 1903, and have continued the same regularly, and without interruption, holding sessions every day until the present time. We have examined a large number of witnesses in regard to the various subjects which have been brought to our attention through proper channels, and while we have been able to obtain sufficient evidence, as we believe, to warrant us in finding true bills which have been presented to the court, there has been brought before us a considerable mass of evidence relating to other matters which we honestly believe should be thoroughly investigated, but which lack of time prevents us from considering and arriving at a complete and satisfactory conclusion as to the guilt or the innocence of the parties involved. Several of these matters, which are of great importance, have required very extensive research in order to get at what appeared to be the substantial facts upon which proper action of the grand jury could be based.

As we are advised, the order of the court calling the grand jury, was based in part upon a petition of the citizens and taxpayers of El Paso county in relation thereto, requesting an investigation, among other things, into the affairs of the city of Colorado Springs and El Paso county. In following what we deemed to be our line of duty in this regard we have at least partially made such investigation, and we desire to call the attention of the court, and the public to the following matters which we deem worthy of consideration, and which, in our judgment, ought to be corrected:

WE FIND THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS THAT HAS BEEN MANAGED AND CONTROLLED BY AN OFFICER KNOWN AS "STOREKEEPER" HAS BEEN CONDUCTED WITHOUT ANY BOOKS AND WITH SCARCELY ANY ORDER OR BUSINESS METHOD, AND THAT THE MONEY OF THE PEOPLE HAS UNQUESTIONABLY BEEN WASTED IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

BOOKS AND KEYS NEEDED.

We recommend that a correct system of bookkeeping be established and that all keys to buildings holding the supplies of the city be held and kept in the custody of the storekeeper; that the books of such storekeeper be inspected regularly and often, and that the practice of aldermen of the city borrowing or taking at their pleasure the property and supplies of the city for their own personal use, as some of them have been doing, be discontinued.

From the evidence that has been submitted to us we have ascertained that the city treasurer of Colorado Springs has been in the habit, during the year of 1902, of keeping no system of accounts showing the exact amount and character of cash on hand at any time during any calendar month, but only at the end of each calendar month, so that under the system then in vogue it was possible, at least, for the city treasurer to use any portion of the city's funds between the first and the end of any calendar month for any purpose whatever, without any check, provided he should restore the same to the city's treasury at the end of such month.

FOR EXAMPLE, IN ONE INSTANCE WE HAVE DISCOVERED THAT THE CITY TREASURER OF COLORADO SPRINGS DREW OUT FROM THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE FUNDS OF SAID CITY ON THE LAST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1902, WHICH HE HIMSELF STATES WAS TO BE RETURNED DURING THE SUCCEEDING MONTH, BUT CANNOT POINT TO US AT WHAT TIME OR HOW SAID AMOUNT WAS RETURNED.

We recommend that the several accounts of the city of Colorado Springs in relation to its supplies, feed, coal, etc., be looked after with greater diligence, and that scales be placed by the city at some convenient point in the north part of said city for the purpose of weighing the coal furnished the city from the coal mines in that neighborhood.

CRIMINALS HAVE BEEN PROTECTED.

From our investigations we are convinced that the management of the police department of the city of Colorado Springs for several years past has been deficient, and not of a character calculated to preserve the safety of the people and their property, and we recommend that some measures be taken by the city to correct the evils which have existed, and by means of which, as we believe, our citizens and the tourists who have come here from abroad have been habitually plundered and robbed, and the offenders permitted to go, not only without punishment, but without even the form or semblance of a prosecution.

WE ARE CONVINCED THAT UNDER THE SYSTEM THAT HAS PREVAILED IN THE PAST, PICKPOCKETS, BUNCO STEERERS, AND CONFIDENCE MEN, GENERALLY, HAVE ACTUALLY RECEIVED PROTECTION AT THE HANDS OF SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF SAID POLICE FORCE.

On account of the pressure of other duties which have crowded upon us constantly since we began our work, we have been unable to give but little time to the inspection of public buildings, but we recommend that more and larger exits be made in the Temple theater in the city of Colorado Springs, thereby affording ample means of escape in case of fire. We also recommend that fire escapes be placed in and around the Plaza hotel. We think that the speed of automobiles and vehicles of kindred character should be regulated, at least in the city of Colorado Springs and Colorado City, and between those cities, by proper and sufficient ordinances passed by the councils of those cities.

Further, that the books of the city treasurer of the city of Colorado Springs be thoroughly examined by competent experts, and that all books of the officers of the city of Colorado Springs be examined at frequent and proper intervals.

We also recommend that flagmen be placed at the crossings of the street car tracks on Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue, and also at Tejon and Huertano streets, in the city of Colorado Springs, and that all street cars be provided with proper and efficient safety guards in front, to prevent accident and injury.

DISREPUTABLE ROOMING HOUSES.

We are convinced that there are several rooming houses in the city of Colorado Springs which are well known to be houses of assignation, and which could be corrected by the use of proper vigilance on the part of our police.

WE FIND THAT THE BUILDING PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF COLORADO CITY AS A CITY JAIL IS WHOLLY INADEQUATE AND UNSUITABLE FOR SUCH PURPOSE, AND WE RECOMMEND THAT SAID CITY IMMEDIATELY CONSTRUCT SUITABLE AND PROPER QUARTERS FOR THE CONFINEMENT OF ALL CITY PRISONERS.

It has also come to our knowledge that it is the practice of the city of Colorado City to assess and collect regular monthly payments from the keepers of houses of prostitution, and guarantee to said keepers immunity from prosecution, or further molestation on the part of said city; this has been the custom for years. The amount of such payments by such keepers has been the monthly sum of \$25. It has further been the practice of said city to assess and collect from each prostitute or lewd woman in said city a regular monthly sum of \$10, for which a like guarantee of immunity from further prosecution or annoyance is made by said city; and this understanding is so well known that in many cases regularly upon the twentieth of each month the keepers of such houses visit the office of the police magistrate and there deposit the sum of \$25 each for themselves and \$10 for each of the inmates which they report as at their respective houses. These sums are accepted and received, and charged as fines on the part of the city regularly at such time in the month. Under the guise of law this iniquitous practice seems to be sanctioned by a mock judicial proceeding.

RECOMMENDS ANOTHER GRAND JURY.

We regret that we are compelled to close our labors in the midst of the investigation of very important matters to the citizens and taxpayers of El Paso county. These labors can only be completed by another grand jury which, in our judgment, should be immediately called by this honorable court to carry on the work which has been begun, but only partially finished. We make this recommendation because we earnestly believe that the work of a grand jury, expensive though it be, is less expensive to the citizens and taxpayers than is the conduct of lawless and dishonest officials, who, when unrestrained by wholesome fear of investigations of this character, will plunder and despoil the people.

We believe, from the evidence that we have before us, as well as from the experience of other communities, that it is far better to expend sufficient money for a grand jury than to allow the acts of negligent or dishonest officials to go unchallenged, and thus permit the loss to the public treasury of thousands of dollars which can never be recovered. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. CAMPBELL, Foreman of the Grand Jury.

SEVERAL CAPIASES HAVE BEEN ISSUED AND ARRESTS ARE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW TODAY

The grand jury, which has been in session since the morning of April 25, was discharged at 9:30 o'clock last evening by Judge Louis W. Cunningham. At midnight, by operation of law, the jury would have ceased to exist, to-day begins the May term of court.

Although in session but little over three weeks the 12 men uncovered corruption in public offices sufficient to make the report presented to the court sensational, not only in the charges made, but the matter for future investigation outlined in the recommendation that the court call another grand jury immediately.

The report states that the jury was compelled to close its labors in the midst of the investigation of very important matters to the citizens and taxpayers of El Paso county. A significant paragraph is that these labors can only be completed by another grand jury. "We make this recommendation because we earnestly believe that the work of a grand jury, expensive though it be, is less expensive to the citizens and taxpayers than is the conduct of lawless and dishonest officials, who, when unrestrained by wholesome fear of investigations of this character, will plunder and despoil the people."

The police department comes in for unflattering criticism. The grand jury states that it is convinced that the management for several years past has been "deficient and not of a character calculated to preserve the safety of the people and their property." It is recommended that some measures be taken by the city to correct the evils which have existed. The charge is made that pickpockets, bunco steers, and confidence men generally, have received protection at the hands of some members of the police force.

It has been found that there has been no system in the office of storekeeper of the city of Colorado Springs and aldermen and others are charged with appropriating property of the city to their own use. It is recommended that the accounts of the city in relation to its

those rooming houses of Colorado Springs known to be houses of assignation. It is recommended that the building provided by Colorado City as a jail is wholly inadequate and unsuitable for such purpose and that the city immediately construct suitable and proper quarters for the confinement of its prisoners. The action made by the officers of Colorado City of monthly fines from keepers of houses of ill fame, guaranteeing to the proprietors of such houses immunity from prosecution is gone in the opinion of the grand jury. "It seems to be sanctioned by a mock judicial proceeding," continues the report.

Many New Indictments.

There are many new indictments in the hands of Clerk Starrett of the district court, and capias will be sworn out today. Accompanying the report was a large batch of true bills. Earlier in the day other bills were returned and Chief of Police Vincent King and Detective Joseph Atkinson were arrested before noon. Three indictments against each officer were returned, each count alleging the securing of a witness. The three counts name specific instances where the procedure is alleged. The Patrick McNellis scandal forms the basis of one of the indictments and it is alleged against him that he was indicted on October 31, 1902, the two officers persuaded McNellis to secrete himself and to leave the state so that he could not be produced as a witness at the trial of Adolph Duff, John Woodward, Ed. Clancy, R. R. Rose, Joe Bailey, John Doe and Richard Roe, who were suspected of having obtained by confederate game from McNellis, the sum of \$150.

One of the indictments bore the name of J. W. Campbell, instead of Joel Atkinson and the detective refused to accept service until the grand jury made the correction. Both King and Atkinson were arrested today. Indictments had been returned against them made their appearance forthwith. Bond was given in the sum of \$500 in each case. W. C. Stark and B. Sommers were the bondsmen for Chief King. W. C. Stark and B. Sommers appeared for Atkinson. It was reported that among the indictments returned in the forenoon was a second indictment against Alderman St. John, president of the city council. St. John was out on bonds at the present on indictments charging him with entering into city contracts in an unlawful manner.

Bunco and Confidence Men.

Five other indictments were returned. Each is made out against the alleged bunco and confidence men, who, with the exception of Richard Callahan, are in the county jail. The indictments are made out against Harry Levene, Harry Miller, J. J. King, S. Steuberg and Richard Callahan. The men are indicted for picking pockets, playing pool, and robbing. Richard Callahan through the fight made in his behalf by his attorneys, J. Reid Crowell and W. D. Lombard, escaped service. Callahan appeared in police court where he pleaded guilty to a charge of vagrancy and was fined \$30 and costs. This he paid and Callahan disappeared while deputy sheriffs were preparing to make the arrest.

It was reported at the court house last evening that the indictments returned with the report named well-known men. It is said other arrests will be made in Colorado City as a result of the indictments. The grand jury served during the day. The Seven Lakes water deal, by which it is alleged the city was defrauded of thousands of dollars will be productive of an arrest, it is reported. A possibly more important new grand jury will have this as one of the subjects for further investigation.

The name of a prominent official in the city of Colorado Springs was mentioned in connection with one of the indictments in connection with the water system deal.

Discharge of Jury.

The discharge of the grand jury last evening was impressive. At 9 o'clock District Attorney Trowbridge notified Judge Cunningham that the jury desired to report. The civil court room was lighted and with an audience of only a few officers and officers proceeding that took scarcely half an hour began. The jurors filed in and occupied seats in the jury box. The court asked the body if the members were ready to retire and the answer was in the affirmative. At the same time the report and the indictments to the court. The report which was in the form of a typewritten document was read by the clerk, passed by Judge Cunningham to Clerk Starrett and the court asked the clerk to read it aloud. Immediately upon the conclusion of the reading Judge Cunningham asked the jury if they were ready to report. They replied affirmatively. Then addressing the 12 men, Judge Cunningham said:

"I don't know, gentlemen, how I can thank you for your efforts. I have conversed only with you when you have reported and when one or two exceptions occurred when it was imperative upon me to call upon you in reply to matters you wished to know, when I spoke to your foreman. This silence may be construed by you as an effort on my part to shun responsibility of your acts or as evidence of disapproval of your course. I think, however, that you will appreciate the position I occupy and that I could not deem myself otherwise. But now I desire to voice the sentiments I have harbored."

Great Responsibility.

"The responsibility of calling a grand jury at this time is largely my own and I repeat that whatever the sentiment of the community, the responsibility of the grand jury is placed upon me. I cheerfully assume whatever part of the responsibility should be mine and I wish I could assume it all and relieve you of any responsibility. The first duty of the grand jury is to determine the determination to discharge the duties of its office as he sees fit, based on his convictions of right and justice. That you realize what this is and that you have the courage of good citizenship is shown by your work."

"You have discharged those duties pertaining to a grand jury honestly, faithfully and courageously and what ever the sentiment of the community may now have been of lasting benefit to the community."

"With reference to your recommendation, that a grand jury be called immediately, I think I will refer to that grand jury ought to be called by the presiding judge, or the judge who presides over the criminal division of this court, for under the custom, the judge in the criminal division presides. The term of court ends tonight and tomorrow a new term begins and your recommendations, gentlemen, will go before another judge."

Sense of Gratitude.

"I feel toward you, gentlemen, and your work, the sense of gratitude that makes it well nigh impossible to address you in the proper manner, but I am glad to say that you are fitting terms. You have acted as 12 upright, honest citizens of this community and your constituents may well feel grateful to you. The services rendered by you are of great value to the city. In the nature of personal sacrifice, as the soldier returning victorious from the battlefield with the consciousness of having fought a good fight, hangs

his weapons upon the wall, weapons that remain for his children and his children's children as an inspiration fostered in the knowledge of work well done and pride of endeavor, so it will be with you and your grand jury. As long as this court house stands, it will be incorporated in the records of this county and time will show it the cause of justice to your children and their children. I now take leave of you, gentlemen, with the deepest feeling of thanks and gratitude for your services. W. P. Seeds, who will probably be the presiding judge, was asked if he would call a grand jury. Judge Seeds stated he did not know that he would be called upon to preside in the criminal division and, of course, could not make any statement.

Downs Buys a Big Ranch.

A. O. Downs, who has been a resident of this city for a number of years, will leave in a few days with his family for Garden Center, Kansas, where he will take possession of a large alfalfa ranch. Mr. Downs, who has been engaged in the bicycle business here, has sold his store and W. T. Lucas and has traded his 15-room house on North Pitkin street for the farm in Garden Center. The farm consists of 5,000 acres of valuable land. The residence property named in the deal is located at the termination of Bijou street on North Pitkin, being built on the high bluff overlooking the city. Mr. Lucas, who has also been in the bicycle business here for some time, will take immediate possession of Mr. Downs' business and will consolidate it with his present business.

SHORT LINE WILL CONSOLIDATE.

A Boston news bureau has recently published a circular which has been reprinted by various newspapers declaring that the Denver & Southwestern road had recently passed into the hands of New York capitalists and that the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek Short Line road was to be bought and merged with the Southwestern.

The circular goes on to say: "The plans are to consolidate and raise the freight and passenger rates. The Southwestern of which W. K. Gillett is president, was formed in Boston to operate a line between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek with 83 miles of main track and 47 miles of sidings and spurs. The first year it earned 14 per cent upon its \$3,000,000 common stock in addition to its \$5,000,000 bonds and \$2,000,000 5 per cent preferred stock in 1902. The Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek railroad was built as a result of these vast earnings by a competitive company and one of the hardest fought wars of recent years was inaugurated. The passenger rate was cut from \$2.75 to 25 cents and merchandise was handled at 5 cents per hundred. The last report of the Denver & Southwestern showed a big deficit. The war was proving so disastrous that the company was forced to make to compromise. Charles A. Parker, chairman of the Colorado Railway association, was made arbitrator and the rates were raised. By this settlement the Denver & Southwestern was to receive 58 per cent of the business and the Cripple Creek Short Line 32 per cent. The road is now hauling the greatest tonnage in the history of the Cripple Creek district, but owing to the rates being 20 per cent less than formerly it only about pays fixed charges and takes care of the sinking fund. The Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek road is in about the same position with its floating debt of \$1,000,000 and is refunding a portion of its debt through an issue of second mortgage bonds. It is hoped that by consolidating the two lines all antagonism can be eliminated and the rates raised 10 per cent, which would put both on a dividend-paying basis."

With reference to these statements, an official of the Short Line said yesterday: "There is not a word of truth in the statement that our line is to be consolidated with any other road, even though it were legal to do so, which the anti-trust law forbids. The statement that rates are to be raised above what they are now is equally false. The Short Line is very well satisfied with the rates as they now exist and does not intend to raise them."

"Regarding our floating indebtedness it is not one-third what it is placed at in this circular and there are ample bonds in the treasury of the company to offset it."

"The Short Line has had many propositions looking to a consolidation with the Southwestern, but would not consider them owing for one thing, to the very heavy indebtedness of that company."

"I want to say," concluded the official, "that the Short Line is very well satisfied with the business it is doing and it is not at all getting out of the fiscal year ended June 30 and when the report is issued our stock and bondholders will have reason to be gratified with the showing that has been made."

"BIFF HALL HAS LAID DOWN HIS CLEVER PEN."

W. T. Hall of Chicago, the well-known journalist and dramatic critic, familiarly known as "Biff" Hall, and a police magistrate of that city, died suddenly in Colorado Springs yesterday morning. Mr. Hall was in the city on a special leave of absence given him by the city of Chicago. His health had been poor some time and it was thought that a change to a different climate would benefit him. The change, however, did not result in any improvement, but his condition continued to grow worse and his death occurred yesterday. He was 46 years of age and had been engaged in journalistic work for the past 20 years, most of the time in Chicago. He was a member of the Chicago Press club and had been police magistrate at the Harrison street station. He leaves a wife and three children.

His remains were taken east yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock accompanied by his wife, who came west with him.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

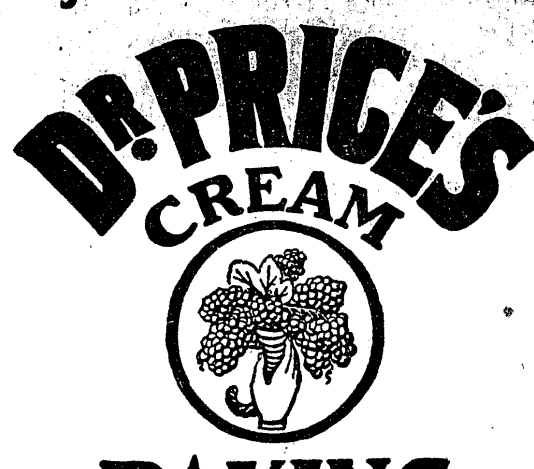
Chicago, May 16.—Wm. T. Hall, familiarly known in this city as "Biff" Hall, who was a well-known journalist in Colorado Springs today, was one of the best known newspaper men of Chicago. He had been engaged in the journalistic field in this city for the past 20 years, and during the greater part of the time in the capacity of dramatic critic of the Herald. He became famous as the author of the Turnover club, a series of papers which were afterward published in book form. For the past five years he had been police magistrate at the Harrison street station, popularly known as the "Tenderloin district." He was 46 years of age and leaves a wife and three children.

ADDITION OF ENGINEER TO FACULTY OF COLLEGE.

John A. Betteman, Graduate Engineer, has been appointed a member of the faculty of the new engineering school of Colorado college. Mr. Betteman's appointment brings the number of the faculty to three. He will have charge of the elementary and advanced work in surveying.

Mr. Betteman has been in Colorado Springs since March. He came west to

Fifty Years the Standard



BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. Highest Tests U. S. Gov't Chemists

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

Some Interesting Features Shown By School Census Recently Taken

According to the figures of the school census just returned, there are 28 more families in Colorado Springs this year than last. It is also shown that there are now 470 vacant houses in the city, against 560 last year. In the interim, however, 28 houses have been constructed, so there are really 28 more houses occupied this year than there were when last year's census was taken.

It is also shown that there are 7,324 children between the ages of 6 and 21 years living within the borders of school district No. 11. Of this number, 3,617 are boys and 3,707 are girls. This return shows the number of children within the district who are entitled to attend the public schools. There are, however, only 2,516 who fall within the provisions of the compulsory education law. This law requires that all children between the ages of eight and 14 years shall attend school. Of this number again, 1,274 are boys and 1,242 are girls. The census shows, also, that there are four deaf mutes in the district entitled to attend school, of which number three are boys and one a girl. There are six blind children, half of whom are boys and half girls.

On the basis of the total number of school children entitled to attend school it is estimated that the total population of school district No. 11 is 29,200.

Scottish Rite Masons Form Association in This City

The Scottish Rite Masons of this city and vicinity have organized an association with Robert D. Graham, president; J. A. Himebaugh and John G. Dern, vice presidents; and J. R. Lischow, secretary and treasurer. The association has three principal purposes, social, benevolent, and for instruction. A special effort will be made to bring about a closer social relationship between the members of the order, and also a greater interest in the work, and constant instruction will be given in the ritual. The benevolent feature is also to be attended to in a systematic manner by the members.

The association has fixed the second Thursday of each month for its regular meetings, which will be held in Masonic hall in the Opera House block. There are now 75 members of the Scottish Rite in the city, and the interest which will be aroused by the action of the members in forming an association is expected to result in a largely increased membership.

He gave his attention to the study of irrigation problems and kindred questions in hydraulic engineering. He comes to Colorado as a civil engineer, and has been a civil engineer, Mr. Betteman took the degree of B. S. M. E. at the technical school at the University of Georgia and then entered the service of the C. & G. railway, one of the largest railway systems in the south. While with this company he was led into the study of bridge construction and other phases of civil engineering. He later took a university. Leaving this institution he again entered the railway work, securing the position of assistant engineer on the line improvement work, being made by the Y. & N. E. & H. railway in Connecticut. He later became connected with the L. & N. railway in Oklahoma, where he devoted much of his time to bridge construction. He was also connected for a time with the S. A. railway. While with this road, he superintended a number of extensive harbor improvements in Savannah, Jacksonville and Fernandina.

HARRIS WAS KILLED BY BEING THROWN FROM A HORSE.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral of Harry C. Harris, who was killed in Carlsbad, N. M. Mrs. Alice H. Harris, the mother of the deceased, will arrive in the city this afternoon with the remains of her son. The funeral will probably be held from the First Presbyterian church tomorrow.

The first news of the death of Mr. Harris, who was formerly one of the best known citizens of Colorado Springs, was conveyed in a telegram received yesterday morning. It seems that Mr. Harris was either thrown from a horse or was caught under the animal when it fell, sustaining a broken leg and a fractured skull.

Mr. Harris previous to his departure for Carlsbad, about six months ago, to take the management of R. J. Bolles' ranch, had been a resident of this city for 16 years. He was for 13 years employed as confidential man with the firm of Thurlow, Hutton & Williams, and was also employed by active services, the Colorado Investment & Realty company. Mr. Harris was president and founder of the El Paso County Horticultural society and he did much to place the society on a firm basis.

JUDGE CUNNINGHAM RULES ON IMPORTANT POINT

A decision of unusual significance was rendered by Judge Louis W. Cunningham in the district court yesterday in the case of J. E. McCloskey against John Chase et al.

The suit was brought several weeks ago in order to test the authority of the state militia while in active service, under the order of the governor. The complaint filed by Mr. McCloskey asked for damages in the sum of \$10,000 and was also employed by the members of the National guard had no authority to halt citizens and arrest them unless martial law had been declared. The answer filed by General Chase pleaded

that he was operating under the orders of Governor Peabody, and that his actions and his powers were determined by the Articles of War of the United States Army. The plaintiff, by a motion filed some time ago, asked that those references to the articles of war which were incorporated in the answer be stricken out. It was urged by the plaintiff in support of this motion, which came up for hearing yesterday, that the National guard acted only as a peace force under the direction of the sheriff of El Paso county.

The decision of Judge Cunningham overruled this contention on the part of the plaintiff and upheld the claim of the National guard. The effect will have the right to renew his motion to strike out, when the case is called for trial. Five days were given the plaintiff within which to reply to the answer filed by the defendant.

COLORADO CITY WILL BUY CHRISTIAN CHURCH

At the regular meeting of the Colorado City council last night it was voted to purchase the lot owned by the Christian church at the head of Court street for a site for the Carnegie library building.

The city council had been appealed to by the citizens of the town to take action in regard to the site for the library and last night the council decided to purchase the Christian church site, paying therefor the sum of \$2,000. This action was taken with the proviso that the citizens should make up the balance for the purpose of moving the building now on the lot.

The lot is 60 feet frontage on Lincoln avenue and 104 feet deep and is situated at the head of Court street, one block from Colorado avenue. A committee was appointed by Mayor Ellithorpe to secure the \$500 from the citizens. The committee consists of William C. Kinsman, J. B. Stephens and H. C. Kinsman, and will report to the council Thursday night at which time an adjourned session will be held.

The council had already made provision for the maintenance of the library, but the difficulty has been in securing a site and every effort has been made to provide a location without making the matter in charge have met with unsatisfactory results. The most feasible proposition was the one to locate the building on the vacant school ground, but technical objections were raised which could not be overcome.

FORMAL OPENING
OF THE NEW COURT
HOUSE BY COUNTY
OFFICERS

The New County Building Where Justice Is Enthroned

MEMBERS OF THE
BAR WILL CELE-
BRATE THE EVENT
NEXT TUESDAY

THE NEW county court house was dedicated to the taxpayers of El Paso county with a reception yesterday afternoon and evening. With the ringing of bells in the tower and the strains of the Midland band the building of white stone in Alamo park was turned over, practically completed, to the county.

Over 2,000 people attended the reception. Pillars, balustrades and the place generally were hawed of green and fragrant with roses and carnations. The two flowers used most generally in the decorations. Smilax, asparagus ferns and other greens were used with

criminal court room appeared to be able to accommodate the greater part of the crowd then in the building.

Among the notable guests of the city was County Commissioner Russell from the city and county of Denver, who declared that there was no room in the state capitol building that could compare with the interior of the criminal court room. There was a large delegation of visitors from other towns in El Paso county. The large number of women present and the brilliance from the multitude of electric lights, allied with the constant music from the band on the lower floor, made the scene

penitents to work. Rat, tat, tat went their hammers and the nails dropped on the floor and the commotion was horrible to hear. It so happened that the janitor had to come down to the second floor and chance to see the judge on the bench. The man's knees shook and he turned pale as he approached his honor in a deferential manner. "Oh, Judge, I did not know you were holding court," he began, and then scarcely believing his ears heard the judge say in a gracious voice, "Never mind, Mr. Janitor. This is bankruptcy day and the less I hear of what is going on the better."

would be! We might live it down in time but we would never feel the same after such an experience. The grand jury might call us on the carpet and inquire into the trouble. It might indict the judges for inciting the riot and you for rioting. I shall endeavor to say nothing serious. If we say nothing serious tonight, I have no doubt we will get along very well together. Tomorrow when you remember what I say, if you should chance to remember it, you will see that I am speaking the truth, that is if you think seriously, if you can think seriously about anything I say on this auspicious occasion.

A Personal Experience.
"I must tell you about a personal experience, about keeping people up late. Something like 20 years ago I was spending the evening with a young lady; she thought I was spending the night. Finally she stepped to the window, pulled aside the curtain and said: "Oh, you mustn't miss the splendid sunrise." It was the early dawn. I looked coldly at her, set my jaw for a minute and strode homeward, accompanied by the caroling of birds of the barnyard variety and of the male sex. You may attribute the thinness of what I say to the effervescence of the thinness of what served for the liquid refreshments doled out down stairs. They say it is the pure thing, so I would ask you to bear in mind the well-known fact that water can never rise above its own level, and that water puns. The countess, however, tell me that all in the world it consists of is the fruit they mashed added to about four times the amount in water. I told them that if any evil effects should follow, the grand jury would look into the bowl and try to discover the guilty."

When the laughter had subsided Judge Orr said:

Judge Orr Follows.
"There are two objects that I plainly see my friend Judge Cunningham had in mind when he asked me to come with him tonight. The first was to get his audience quiet so he could make a speech. The other was to give you all the opportunity of seeing the county judge of El Paso county. The majority of people who have seen me today have looked for a whiskered gentleman much older than I am. I informed these surprised parties that I couldn't help."

"I think this auspicious occasion is the happiest day the people of El Paso county have seen for many a year. Happy because they have come out to view, to inspect, to examine and to look into the public building that they own and of which every citizen of El Paso county should be proud. No matter how rich and powerful or mighty a man is he has no more interest in this building than the poorest man in the county. And another thing that makes the people proud is the fact that the average plan in the construction of a building of this kind has been reversed in this instance. Usually it is not only the present generation but the generations to come that pay for the public building. But there are no bonds outstanding and this building, the court house of El Paso county, belongs to the people and when finished is paid for. It is a building of which every citizen may be justly proud. When a stranger comes and asks where is your county court house you take him here with pride, glad that your officers are out of the miserable place where the courts have been held in past years and which has been a disgrace to the rich and powerful county of El Paso."

"It is the only county where private spirit and private enterprise have gone ahead of public spirit as manifested in buildings. Wherever you go in these United States you see magnificent public buildings, giving the people confidence in their officials and to strangers confidence in the good government and prosperity of the community. But in El Paso county in the past, public spirited citizens have poured out their means and given the public officials the assurance of their confidence by erecting better private buildings than public buildings. But at last we have erected a building which will remain an object of pride to El Paso county and to the state of Colorado. Because Colorado with all her wealth, with all her public spirit, with all her greatness, can not point to a court house like this in all her borders. This structure will stand as an inspiration to the people in all walks of life. There is no mortgage upon it, and, ladies and gentlemen, this is the day when men people have said they are happy and glad and surprised than ever before. Thousands in this building have expressed admiration, surprise and astonishment as to what is contained in this building; but, ladies and gentlemen, an eloquent gentleman is to follow me, and it is a pleasure to me and a favor to me to stop and introduce to you the Honorable Irving Howbert."

Irving Howbert Talks.
"To the 'old settlers' the address of Irving Howbert was the event of the evening. It recalled the pioneer days and was replete with touches of sentiment and anecdotes of the early times that carried one completely out of the present. Mr. Howbert said: 'It is manifestly unfair for me, a business man, to be sandwiched between professional speakers, and I do not intend to attempt to make a speech. When I was asked to come here this evening it was to make an informal talk, and that is what I in-

tend to do. If any one becomes bored at what I may say I will not feel it a slight if you should leave the room. I will touch on the early history of the county and trace as best I can the outline of the various buildings in which the county business has been transacted."

"At the time when I was first inducted into office the county commissioners met in a small building on Colorado avenue across from where the post-office now stands in Colorado city. There were but two rooms in the building, the back room being used for the county offices and the front room for the district court. In those days the room was sufficient, the amount of

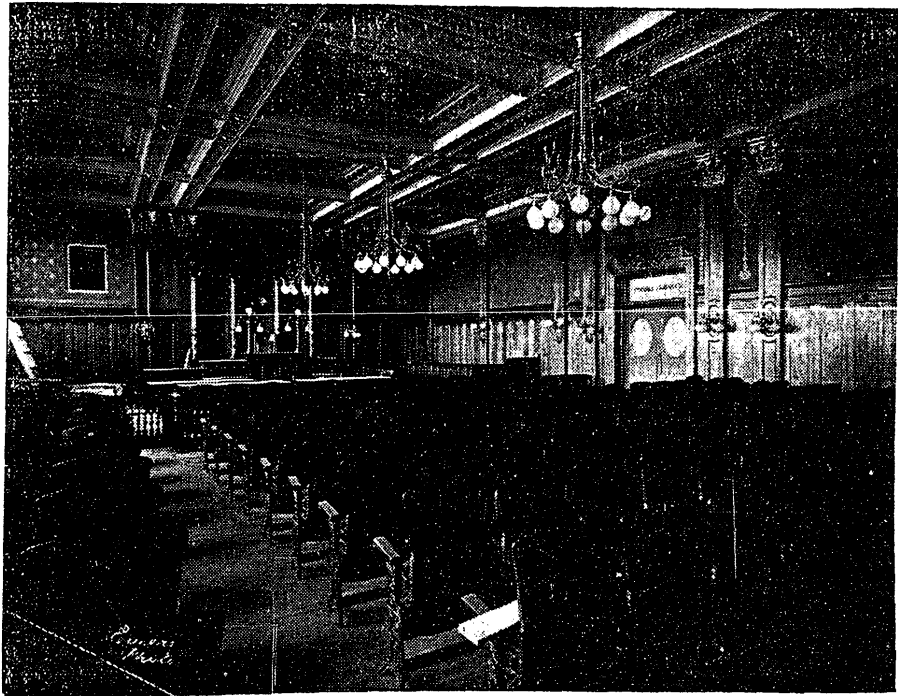
trict court, the duties of the county commissioners, for they only met three times a month, and often acted as sheriff. In the front part of the office we had a telegraph instrument and it often fell to my lot to attend to that. Matt France was supposed to be the telegraph operator, but he lived on a sheep ranch several miles away and he only came to the telegraph office on Saturdays. In the meantime the work fell on my shoulders."

"The biggest day in the history of those times was coincident with the buying of the big safe, which I am sorry to learn has been sold recently. That safe cost about \$15, and we thought we were extravagant in the

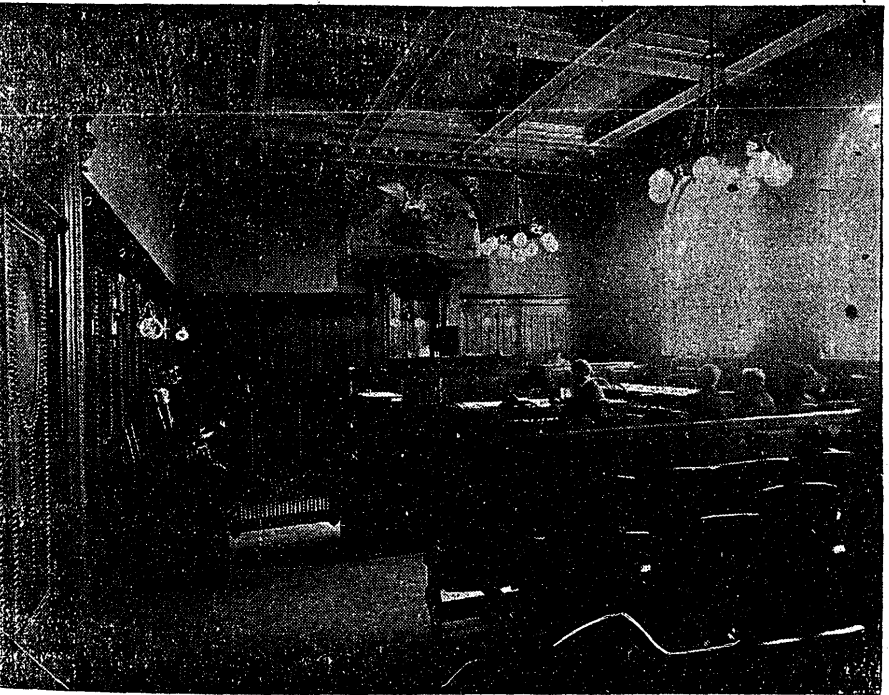
what we called the sand flat east of the city. At first we ridiculed the idea; it was impossible to build a city on such a place; grass would not grow on it and to us it was nothing but a sand flat. All these objections, however, had no effect on General Palmer, and he went on with his work until our surprise Colorado Springs began to rival the old town. A contest then arose, which should be the county seat, and the contest became so lively that it was finally decided to submit the question to the voters. The old town performed a winning stroke, by deciding that it would furnish quarters for the county offices and the district court free of charge to the county, and by that stroke



EL PASO COUNTY COURT HOUSE.



CRIMINAL COURT ROOM.



CIVIL COURT ROOM.

Photo by Emery.



VIEW OF MAIN STAIRWAY.

Photo by Emery.

pillars around pillars and stretching back to chandeliers again. Every corner in every office was inspected by the thousands who visited the building. The scene was brightened by the display of police officers on duty at various stations under the direction of Chief King. At a counter which had been erected near the north entrance and not far from where the band was stationed a corps of waiters served fruit punch. By 9 o'clock, when the danger of bells announced the opening of the dedicatory program, 140 gallons of this punch had been consumed.

The Afternoon.

The afternoon was given up to a reception to the general public by the Midland band furnished the music. Probably 5,000 visitors passed in, going

as auspicious and pleasurable as could be wished by the county commissioners. The exercises began shortly after 9 o'clock in the criminal court room. When Judge Cunningham, who presided, could be heard above the confusion not only of the crowded room but of the hundreds passing through the corridor, he began an address whose wit caused the audience to frequently interrupt with laughter. With the judge on the dais were Judge Orr, Major McAllister and Irving Howbert. Judge Cunningham Presided.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I was about to say the house would come to order, but I dare say it will not be in order and that is just as well. Talking about order, I am reminded of a story of Judge Moses Hallett, judge of the United States court at Denver. It is

"So it is here; probably the less you hear the better. The other evening at the meeting of the Winter Night club Rev. Mr. Scott referred to the ministers in this way. He said that as the world might regard it their rolling stock is poor but their terminal facilities are all right. The converse can be said of lawyers: their rolling stock is good but their terminals are bad. It is as the inimitable Mr. Dooley told Mr. Hennessy that at all public dinners rank took precedence, the rankst being seated first. I have a suspicion that the rankst has been called up first tonight. A short time ago all the crowd was passing through my room. I noticed that their faces were sad, some were tear-stained. It looked like a funeral procession, and I said to Mr. Preston, my stenographer: 'Doesn't it strike you that all these people look

property and the population of the county was small. The total valuation of the property in the county did not exceed \$225,000, and the total population was not over 500, and most of these were living in Colorado City and along Fountain creek.

Was Reminiscent.
"I trust that you will forgive me for making my address a personal reminiscence, but I feel that I can more closely follow the history I am to outline if I do pursue this course. I will say then that at the time of my election as county clerk in November, 1869, three volumes constituted the complete record of the county. At that time we were in the old frame building I men-

spending of the money necessary for its purchase. In that safe we kept all the records of the county and it filled the needs for many years. About that time we started the agitation for a wagon road through Ute pass. We argued that if we could only get a wagon road through we would soon be on the way to prosperity. It would cost about \$12,000, however, and we debated long on the proposition as to bonding the county for that amount."

It Was Argued.
It was argued first one way and then another, and was finally submitted to the voters. A majority decided in favor of the bonds and the road was built, and all of you know the benefit it has

they won the contest. In a few years, however, enough new people had moved to Colorado Springs to set the tide in that direction, and the question was submitted to the voters again with the result that the county seat was moved to this city where it has been ever since. The first building to be occupied was on the corner of Tejon and Kiowa streets, where the Pike's Peak club now stands. A few years later we moved to a building on the site now occupied by the Foltz & Hardy book store, and still later to the buildings that have just been vacated for these magnificent new quarters. El Paso county has through-out its history been extremely fortunate, it has always been able to pay its

the north staircase, following the line which were conspicuously displayed to facilitate the reception of the crowd, and returning by the broad staircase on the opposite side of the building.

In the Evening.
In the evening the reception continued from 8 to 9 o'clock, after which addresses were made by Judge L. V. Cunningham, Judge James A. Orr, Irving Howbert, one of the early settlers of the county and former county clerk, and Major Henry McAllister. Mr. Howbert, who was scheduled to speak, did not appear as the subject matter for the three other addresses was sufficient for the modest remarks he had intended to make. It was originally intended to have two speakers, but each of the three court rooms, but a plan was given up as the large

Judge Hallett's duty to preside over the division in bankruptcy of that court. The judge is constitutionally opposed to the bankrupt law but by virtue of the office he holds he must grin and bear the session as best he may. The judge's character as a disciplinarian is well known; it has furnished many good stories. It happened not long since that there was considerable work to do on the floor above the court room and the custodian of the federal building had engaged several carpenters for the work. During one of the sessions of court the hammering overhead annoyed the judge and he had the janitor haled before him with the carpenters, but as they pleaded ignorance to the fact that the court was in session they squared themselves. The following Monday was bankruptcy day, and the janitor assuming that there would be no court set the car-

very mournful; that they appear as if they were looking at some dead friend? My stenographer replied in a deferential tone and with the manner of one who does not wish to give offense: **Their Last Look.**

"I think you are right, Judge Cunningham; they are taking their last look at the remains of the Populist party which you personify."

"I hope you will not indulge in any loud and tumultuous applause. While tumultuous applause is grateful to the applauder and applaudee, it sometimes is accompanied by dire results. A contingency of this kind faces me now. You are all aware that this splendid edifice is topped by a tower which is so imposing that it has been called a little Babel, and if in the wild exuberance of your gleeful mirth you burst into tumultuous applause this tower might fall upon us. What a shame it

tioned before, but a short time after my coming into office we moved to the little log cabin further down the avenue. This log cabin has become historic and is well known to most of you here. While this building did not furnish any more room, it was at least warm, and at that time we were looking more for warmth than room. Our only furniture was a table, a cupboard and a stove, and with this furniture we transacted the business of the county and kept track of the records. When we moved we did not hire a wagon, we loaded the things on our backs and carried them to the next place."

"I was elected as county clerk but at the same time I performed what are now the duties of the clerk of the dis-

debts and its bonds and vouchers have always commanded a premium in the market. "I feel proud that I should have had something to do with its upbuilding, both as an officer and as a citizen."

Financial Statement.
Mr. McAllister's address was a financial statement of the funds expended in the construction of the new building. It follows in full: "It is not my intention to make a speech but to ask your attention for not over 10 minutes in which I shall make a statement of the expenditures involved in the construction of the court house. After Mr. Howbert had concluded Judge Cunningham explained to the

OPENING OF THE NEW COUNTY BUILDING WHERE JUSTICE IS ENTHRONED

audience the judge, as he called it, that Judge Orr had played upon him. "I admit it is not the first time an individual has deluded himself—or herself—into believing himself young. I will now introduce a real, genuine young man, and it gives me great pleasure to present to you Major McAllister."

On the 15th day of March, 1899, the board of county commissioners of El Paso county adopted a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the board that steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment looking to the erection of a county court house.

On the 18th of April of the same year the board accepted Alamo park as the site of the proposed building, the title to said site having been secured from the Colorado Springs company and the city of Colorado Springs.

On the 22d of May, 1899, the board employed Architect A. J. Smith to prepare and submit to the commissioners preliminary plans and sketches for a court house.

In October, 1899, the ground was broken for the present building. At that time a much less costly edifice than that in which we meet tonight was contemplated. The original plans provided for a building of brick and terra cotta, and it was estimated that such a building as was then proposed would cost from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

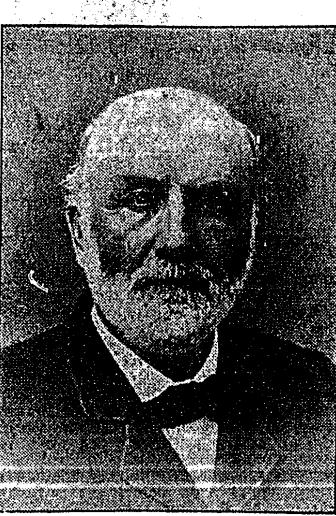
The board, as then constituted, was opposed to bonding the county to secure the funds necessary for the erection of the building, but concluded to raise the requisite amount by a series of tax levies as the work progressed.

Cost of Building.
The following statement shows the amount paid in cash, including furniture, during each year since the ground was broken:

In 1899.....	\$ 2,958 23
In 1900.....	51,434 98
In 1901.....	88,404 04
In 1902.....	119,641 42
In 1903, up to present moment, 127,887 04	
Total.....	\$300,451 71

There is still due on contracts and other accounts the sum of \$29,558.04, making a total of \$329,999.75.

Deducting from this sum the amount



CORNELIUS EUBANK,
An Old-time Sheriff.

Vault doors.....	1,100 00
Window frames.....	278 00
Traveling expenses.....	339 25
Labor.....	314 97
Boarding roof.....	518 00
Miscellaneous.....	483 93

Total cost of building as before stated.....\$385,720 50
The statements herein made and the figures given can be verified by the books, contracts and accounts of the board of county commissioners, which are always open to the inspection of every citizen of El Paso county.

Taxpayers to Judge.
Whether the county has received in the building turned over to its taxpayers this evening all that it is entitled to for the money expended, you have been called together to consider and judge. The commissioners believe that in design, in construction and in adaptability to its purpose this build-

ing is second to few or none in this western country. There are rooms in it, notably the criminal court room, that are far more beautiful than any in the state capitol in Denver, that cost several millions of dollars. None of the present board of commissioners were in office when this building was begun, and the largest contracts were awarded before they assumed office. If any credit is due to those upon whom devolved the task of its construction, the present board is entitled to a small part of that credit only. If any just censure to them for errors of omission or commission, those whose names are upon the corner stone will doubtless be quite willing to assume their share of that censure.

At the conclusion of Major McAllister's address Judge Orr dismissed the audience by thanking them for their attendance.

Tiger Shooting On a Pagoda.
Col. E. Lawford sends to the Rangoon Gazette (India), some additional particulars of the shooting of the tigers on the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, recently reported. He was told of the presence of the tigers about 8 o'clock on Monday morning, March 2, and went with Captain Jennings, R. A., the possessor of the only sporting rifle to be found in the neighborhood, to the pagoda. "On arrival at the pagoda platform we found the whole place blocked by large and excited crowds of Burmese and natives of India, all shouting at the top of their voices. We were then told for the first time that the tigers were up in the pagoda itself and not on the platform, which we had up till then been led to believe. The tigers could just be seen with the naked eye after her position had been carefully pointed out. She was lying down on a ledge which runs round the pagoda about 100 feet up. I saw at once that it would have been useless to try and shoot the tigers from the platform. The top of her back, one hind paw, and her tail only were visible, and it would have taken a very good shot to have hit her at all. If she had been fired at then, and been either missed or wounded, she probably would have had a lively time of it on the pagoda platform, Captain Jennings' rifle being the only firearm present. I must here mention that Mr. Christopher also armed and present (which I did not know at the time). His weapon was a Mauser-repeating pistol, with a butt attachment. I then decided to post Captain Jennings, with his express rifle, up a ladder, from which he could get a fair view of the tigers, and I sent Captain Beville for ten men with rifles, from the King's Liverpool regiment." About four o'clock the tigers were seen. The tigers show herself. The bullets struck the edge of the ledge, and the tigers on rising was at once shot through the chest and shoulder by Captain Jennings with a right and left. As she was struggling and lashing with her tail, and as Colonel Lawford thought she might come tumbling down, badly wounded, on the pagoda platform, another volley was fired, and Captain Jennings put in another shot. The tigers then remained absolutely motionless. "Captain Jennings pluckily mounted the bamboo ladder, and on getting up to her ledge, as he heard the tigers still growling, he put another bullet through their

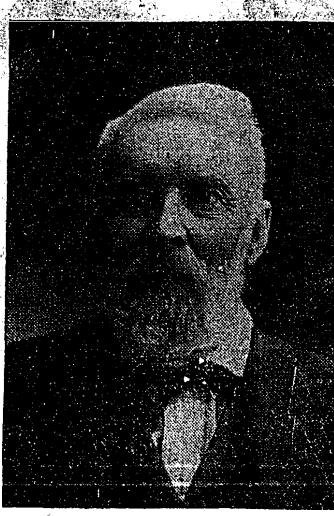
heart. The body was then brought down. The tigers was a young one, in splendid condition, and measured eight feet exactly. On examining the body, four express bullets were found in it—one in the chest, one in the shoulder, which penetrated the lungs, one just behind the shoulder, and the fourth through the heart. One Lee-Enfield bullet was also found in the off hind-paw, which, with the tigers' tail (which hung over the ledge) was practically all the men of the King's had to aim at."—(New York Times).

Cannon's Nickname for S. E. Payne.
"Look at the old white-headed mandarin," said "Uncle Joe" Cannon one day when he was offended at something the Hon. Seneca Payne, of New York, had done. From that day on the title stuck to the distinguished chairman of the ways and means committee and Mr. Payne is known as the "white-headed mandarin."

Mr. Payne is a very earnest and capable statesman, but is possessed at the same time of the most tantalizing smile that ever drove an opponent crazy. The chairmanship of the ways and means committee makes him the floor leader of the Republican side of the house and when he takes the floor to defend a question or announce a policy he assumes a smile that simply goads the other side into delirium.

When not smiling, however, Mr. Payne is one of the most solemn looking men in the house. He is a large man, with a large head, literally, not figuratively. He wears a No. 8 hat. His girth can only be guessed at, it being a secret of his tailor. He has a slight defect in his hearing and this has led to a story being told of him, the authorship of which was attributed to ex-Speaker Reed, though the latter never admitted it.

It is said that Mr. Payne was attending a large dinner on one occasion where the guests were not well acquainted with each other and the host was practically unknown to the guests. Mr. Payne sat in a solemn form away down the table and his sedate appearance suggested to the host



DAVID M'SHANE,
A pioneer county commissioner.

York are already on the grounds, and about 150 sculptors in various parts of the United States are at work under contract on scale models aggregating \$500,000 in cost.

Of the 45 states, territories and possessions of the United States, and the 22 powers which have up to the present made appropriations for participation in the exposition, Mexico and Iowa alone began actual building operations before the dedication. Many contracts for these buildings have been let.

Out of the confusion of ponderous scaffolded timber skeletons high in the air, of heaps of building materials of

similar interview he gave out on his way home from Manila to the triumphal reception in New York.

Somewhere on the cruise there came aboard the Olympia a newspaper correspondent with a letter of introduction to the admiral from a common friend. The admiral talked freely. The correspondent printed what he said. One sentiment was that, sooner or later, this country is to have a war with Germany.

After the interview was printed the admiral stood by what he had said. As not try to impugn the reporter. Still, he thought there might possibly be an inquiry about the interview, either from this country or Germany, and he decided to prepare a statement, for he knew he should be very busy when he reached New York.

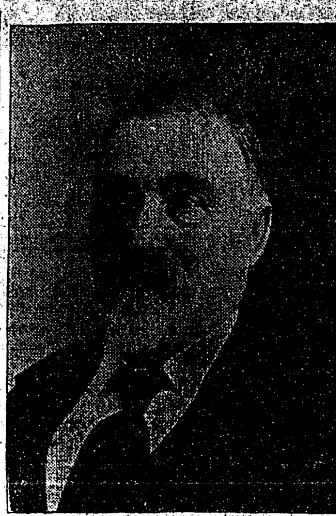
The admiral thought about the statement for several days. Then he concluded what he wanted to say was this: "Yes, I said what the reporter quoted me as saying, and I hope I shall be alive when it happens."—(Inter Ocean).

Two Fortunate Pitchers.
The Pitchers, one of whom accompanied the president into the seclusion of the Yellowstone, would seem to have been picked out by Fortune to be filled with her favors.

The elder brother, Major William L. Pitcher of the Eighth United States Infantry, is very near the lieutenant colonelcy, although one of the youngest majors in the service. He will therefore, have plenty of time to enjoy his position at the top of the ladder, even if he reaches it by the slow process of "seniority," to which the best men owe their promotion.

He it was who, as provost of Havana, created such a sensation by depriving of his hirsute adornments a famous bull-fighter, the idol of the city's underworld. The man had been brought before him upon some 400 charges, but

for him upon some 400 charges, but



J. C. WOODBURY,
A pioneer county commissioner.

Major Pitcher plunged with him, and in the enforced companionship of that seclusion and as the caterer to the presidential comfort, it will be strange indeed if he has not made a good impression upon that strenuous personality. And, if so, the plums showered upon others whom he deigneth to honor, is sufficient promise of Major Pitcher's future career.

Hence, we repeat that both brothers appear to be Pitchers filled to the brim with fortune's favors.—(Augusta Chronicle).

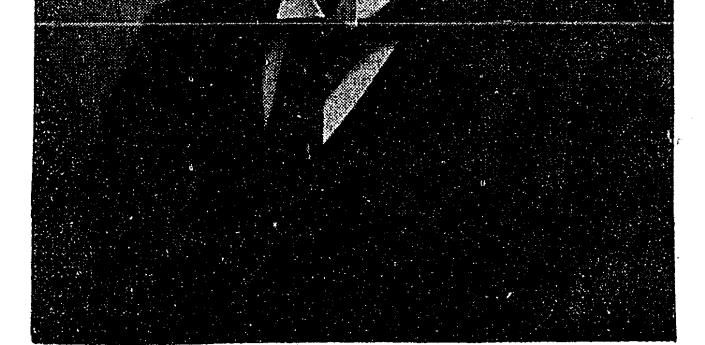
Acquiring a Son-in-Law.
Everybody in Wall street knows Levi C. Lathrop, banker and broker. His daughter, prettiest girl on the West side, was caught in the act of accepting the attentions of a young newspaper man, Papa Lathrop, greatly surprised, summoned the pair before him and after Solomonizing acutely learned that the

plac "flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan, commanding the Caribbean squadron, Anthony, quarreled with another negro sailor, and stabbed him to death. It is alleged that the other man, called Anthony a villain. Admiral Coghlan appointed a court-martial to try Anthony for murder, and the court, headed by Commander J. J. Wilson of the Panther, convened at San Juan during the cruise of the Olympia. The court, however, decided that it had no jurisdiction as the killing had taken place within the jurisdiction of the United States, and was recognizable by the courts. Admiral Coghlan took a different view. He claimed that the case was clearly within the jurisdiction of the navy court, but as the court persisted in its stand, it was decided to withdraw the case from its further consideration and organize a new court.

Acting Secretary Darling has finally adopted the view of the judge-advocate general of the navy that the case is within the jurisdiction of the naval authorities. By his direction a new court-martial, which Captain W. T. Swinburne, commanding the battleship Texas, is president, and Captain Rufus H. Lane, of the mortar corps, is judge-advocate, will convene at Norfolk in a few days for the trial of the case. The Olympia is now in that harbor.—(Public Ledger).

Lo Finds the Divorce a Great Advantage.

Civilization has its drawbacks as well as its advantages, particularly when it tricks into the imitative intellect of the North American Indian. At present Lo, the poor Indian, by his more fortunate brother, and all the other hand-painted braves, have been smitten with a violent epidemic of divorce. The enthusiasm which they absorb the principles of the tenet of civilization is a reminder of the days when the red man rushed during war and other kinds of trouble. Divorce is a new game with the Indian, he looks upon it as the greatest invention yet exhibited by the paleface. To be sure, Snow-on-the-Roof and his camp followers have not yet grasped the true inwardness of the divorce laws as laid down by the Great Father at Washington, but they are willing to learn. At present their conception of a divorce is a scheme by which the lawyer can plump wives. This misunderstanding is a serious



F. L. ROUSE,
Chairman Board County Commissioners.

paid or to be paid for furniture, both metal and other material amounting to \$29,089.25, also items charged to court house fund, but in no way appertaining to construction account, amounting to \$5,200, altogether \$34,289.25, we have thus as the total cost of the building, including all amounts paid and yet to be paid, the sum of \$385,720.50. This sum represents less than 15 1/2 mills on the dollar of last year's total valuation of the property in this county. That is, if the whole cost of the court house had to be collected from the taxpayers this year, the tax would be a little less than \$15.50 on each \$1,000 valuation.

Two claims for extra work on granite foundation and for plastering, amounting together to over \$20,000, have been settled within a week by arbitration for \$3,323.49.

Toward the latter part of April of this year the commissioners learned that 80 per cent of the uncollected taxes of the levy made last autumn for the court house purposes had been drawn by warrant, and that under the law no more warrants could be issued. As a large sum was still needed on contracts rapidly being completed the board arranged with the banks and other financial institutions in Colorado Springs, to cash certified vouchers issued in payment of work, the amounts so advanced to bear interest at 6 per cent per annum. Of these vouchers \$46,611.51 have been issued and \$29,558.04 will yet have to be drawn to complete all the payments, making a total sum of \$75,669.55, of which about \$25,000 will be collected, leaving about \$50,000, for which a levy will have to be made next October. In making the levy last year for 1902 the board considered it advisable to extend the payments necessary to complete the building over two years in order to lighten the burden on the taxpayers. This conclusion made necessary the arrangement above alluded to.

Detailed Statement.
The following statement shows in detail the amount of each item of cost of the El Paso county new court house:

Excavating.....	\$ 497 26
Freight.....	4,156 80
Architect.....	18,654 71
Foundation, granite and brick work.....	39,368 09
Plumbing and heating.....	20,428 58
Salary, clerk of works.....	4,347 50
Structural steel work.....	40,827 86
Stone superstructure.....	63,200 90
Fireproofing.....	20,733 94
Ventilation.....	2,560 53
Brick work, other than contracts.....	2,406 96
Cement work.....	2,014 81
Roofing.....	18,600 16
Tiling.....	17,000 00
Electric work.....	5,571 00
Carpenter work.....	38,341 89
Heat regulation and clock system.....	6,409 00
Plastering and stucco work.....	20,348 72
Painting.....	7,030 00
Ornamental iron work.....	18,761 00
Marble work.....	19,958 00
Electric fixtures.....	5,600 00
Bell work.....	739 47
Decorations and frescoing.....	5,126 00



IRVING HOWBERT,
Pioneer County Clerk.

that he might be a clergyman and it would be proper to call on him to say a grace. Looking toward him, the host bowed and said: "Will you kindly oblige us by saying grace?"

"I presume you are addressing me, sir, but I am so damned hard of hearing I did not catch your words." There was no grace said at the dinner.—(New York Press).

"Flapdoodle" in the Postal Service.
A new book of regulations for the guidance of the public is soon to be issued by the postoffice department, in which one of the subjects treated will be that of torn stamps. The post-office officials are quoted as saying that the ignorance of the public in regard to the use of torn stamps is "almost universal."

A torn stamp cannot be used under the rules of the department, and yet thousands of people, it is declared, are in the habit when a stamp has been accidentally torn of pasting it together and putting it on an envelope. It seems to us that in this rule, of the existence of which the public is so strangely ignorant, we have an excellent specimen of the petty, stupid and utterly needless regulations and restrictions which the department at Washington has introduced into the postal service for no other end, apparently than to make the use of the mails by the people as costly and embarrassing as possible. If the rules of the service were as few and simple as they should be the department would not need to issue an encyclopedia to teach people the art of mailing a letter. If a new and unused postage stamp is accidentally torn as often happens, there is no earthly reason why the possessor of it should not adjust the two parts and use it on a letter, and any rule requiring that letters so stamped shall not be delivered is a silly piece of official flapdoodle.—(Leslie's Weekly).

Philippine Exhibit at the Fair.
Seven hundred thousand dollars has just been appropriated by the war department for a complete exhibit of the Philippines, which will be situated on the western section of the site on the shores of Arrow Head lake, an artificial body of water containing 3,000 gallons. The Philippine tract will embrace 45 acres, including a tract of woods 10 acres in extent.

The buildings to be erected upon this territory, nearly 100 in number, will be entirely of Philippine construction, and stand as architectural types of that possession. Tree-dwelling tribes of the islands will build their queer habitations in the branches of the forest. Lake-dwelling tribes will construct their houses on poles set in the water of the lake, and aquatic sports peculiar to some of the tribes of the Archipelago will take place on the lake. Canoeing, diving, water races and other diversions of that climate will furnish amusement for visitors. Nearly 1,000 natives, representatives of 69 different tribes of the islands, will be brought to this country in United States transports. The more bizarre types of the islands will be displayed by the Sultan of Sulu and part of his court.

every description, of railroad cars and derricks and engines which prevail all over the two square miles of fair grounds, except in the tidied-up main avenue, there comes an impressive sense of stored-up energy. An immense equipment of saw-mills, motors, tools, hoisting engines, tackle and rigging has accumulated on the grounds, and scores of eager and able contractors in every line of work are established there ready to pounce on every job that shows itself. Eight big, perfectly equipped staff shops are in operation.—(Collier's Weekly).

The Admiral's Wish.
The recent interview of Admiral Dewey, in which he said the American navy had nothing to fear from Germany, and the other kicked up by Germany about it, reminded the admiral's friends of a

on catching sight of him, Major Pitcher

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OF INTEREST GO WOMANKIND

EDITED BY ELLA CELESTE ADAMS

Upwards.
Against the blue the leaves lie
Against the blue the leaves lie
Against the blue the leaves lie
Against the blue the leaves lie

A love of twigs show here and there—
Against the blue the leaves lie
Against the blue the leaves lie
Against the blue the leaves lie

—Annie Linden in Pall Mall Magazine.

In Defense of Dumb Animals.

Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton of Cleveland, Ohio, is a well known writer, who has used her pen for years in defense of dumb animals has also become widely identified with homes for them. This energetic woman is a vigorous and energetic woman, and is setting up homes of refuge for neglected animals, not only in her home city, but in Washington, Boston and other places. Mrs. Bolton is contemplating a tour of the United States for the purpose of pleading the cause of the homeless, waif and tramp dog. For years her home has been a haven of shelter for homeless cats and dogs. She takes them in and cares for them until homes can be found, or, that failing, the animals are placed in the Foundling home where every attention is bestowed. During the past winter about 400 dogs have been provided with homes, and the Foundling home has been a close second.

Through Mrs. Bolton's efforts the Foundling home, under the leadership of Mrs. Charles White, have erected a fine home for the outcasts among the cat and dog population, and there are two institutions of the kind in Ohio. In Cleveland there is no pound nor are there any dog catchers, the band of women pledged to protect stray animals see to it that there is always a fireside somewhere in the city for every homeless, wandering Rover or a homeless Tabby.

Animals often suffer from neglect in summer as much as in winter. When a family intends to leave the city, often in the midst of attending their duties, the petted dog or cat, particularly the latter, are left to eke out a precarious existence by stealing a bite here and there of the neighbors with the dog. Now, if they could be boarded in a safe place how humane an arrangement it would be!

National Council of Women.

While the National Council of Women meets only annually, the office of the executive is held at the St. Charles in New Orleans. The corresponding secretary reported that the Executive Council of the National Council of Women held its annual meeting at the St. Charles in New Orleans. The corresponding secretary reported that the Executive Council of the National Council of Women held its annual meeting at the St. Charles in New Orleans.

The resolutions presented and adopted are worthy of the attention of every woman in the nation.

Resolved, That the date be universally observed as peace and arbitration day.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the federal postal authorities have passed an order prohibiting married women from holding salaried positions in the service, and

Resolved, That the National Council of Women of the United States petition the United States government to continue the office to a sufficient length of time to give to the inspectors a fair trial.

Resolved, That the National Council of Women, recognizing the great physical and moral value of the playground movement, hereby indorses the work of the playground in our educational system, and pledges itself to promote the development of the playground idea, and to that end it recommends every local council to place the securing of playgrounds upon its program for the coming year.

Resolved, That the National Council of Women, in most of the shops and factories no individual lockers, lavatories or conveniences are provided for the employees, and

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begin to look at the well-dressed little woman, in handsome fur, who was holding the contribution box. Questions were asked her, cheer and congratulations were given her, and hands went into pockets to produce the dollar which she had ordered should buy a Christmas present, went into that contribution box instead. Friends and acquaintances came along and spoke their minds, but gave their contributions. "Not one woman in a thousand would have done that," said one admiring spectator of the scene. It is safe to say that when the blue-gowned girl came back from her good dinner, the blue-gowned girl came back from her good dinner, the blue-gowned girl came back from her good dinner.

A side-light on character comes from a cooking school by the way of the New York Times.

"There are women," said the instructor, "who, when the recipe calls for a teaspoonful of hot water, will go to the kitchen and attempt to pour the water directly into the teaspoon."

Evil can harm me not if I surround my soul with good as with a parapet; If truth outlines the goal toward which I'm set.

The shafts of error will from me rebound. —Susie M. Brewster.

A marvelous woman. Fanny Crosby (Mrs. Van Alstyne).

bottom of the skirt is ornamented with the same idea. There is a little, loose, tucked bolero of the silk with front and undersleeves of the embroidery. The deep collar is made largely of the emerald green and blue silk.

Linen and Lace Gowns. Gowns made of linen and lace multiply. In the summer one may expect gowns of dotted muslin, what the French term plumetis, most elaborately made up with laces, embroideries and tulle.

While the grape design appears frequently, the acorns are much newer, and often more effective. The trimmings are of a more elaborate nature, and these accessories come in foulard on gowns of tulle or fine cloth or on linen suits.

The tulle skirts promise to have a great vogue this summer, quite displacing the foulards. The latter are, however, much more plentiful, and the pretty fashion that was started last year, cravats, stitched bands, collars, all these accessories come in foulard on gowns of tulle or fine cloth or on linen suits.

Blouses. The all-over lace blouse is the proper thing for the fancy waist of the present.

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A Wide-Reach Influence

The wide-reaching influence of the General Federation of Women's clubs throughout the country, was recently summed up by Mrs. Anna D. West, chairman of the board of directors, of the organization, in these words:

"The general federation is today the greatest exponent of the success of women in organized work. There is no word that so well expresses the work and its spirit as the word 'service', for the members are working to benefit the community and to refresh the clubwoman and to experience with one another. It would have taken many years to arouse the present universal interest in child labor had it not been for the medium of the general federation. Her grand-children are the beneficiaries of her work."

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Character-Building

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"If we are to do as I believe we shall and will do, if we are to advance in broad humanity, in kindness, in the spirit of brotherhood, exactly as we advance in our conquest over the forces of nature, it must be by developing strength in virtue and virtue in strength, by breeding and training men who shall be both good and strong, both gentle and valiant—men who shall be both the conquerors and the conquered, both the conquerors and the conquered, both the conquerors and the conquered."

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IMPORTANT MEETINGS IN DENVER LAST NIGHT

In a Spirit of Absolutely Fair Play to All Men, Showing Favoritism to None, Doing Justice to Each--That Is What President Roosevelt Says Is Needed--Impressed With Greatness of California.

By Associated Press.

Butte, Mont., May 20.—Ten feet of snow is reported from Courtis, Mont., near the International boundary today and the thermometer is falling from 4 to 5 degrees below zero. Traffic on the Great Northern is seriously interfered with by the drifting snow and the trains are being held up on the line with great difficulty. Conservative estimates tonight place the loss of stock at about 90,000. This loss will be swelled by the ruin of the crops throughout northern Montana, which is under- stood to be a total failure. The storm was followed by frost of the most damaging kind and all the crops are being killed. The effects. The Missouri river is rising rapidly and the ranchers are leaving the lowlands in anticipation of disastrous floods. No trace of the storm was seen there. The sheep herders first reported missing and it is thought their bodies lie deep beneath the snow.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF JAMES SELIGMAN

By Associated Press.

New York, May 20.—Washington Seligman, banker and broker, son of James Seligman and brother of Jefferson Seligman, was found in his room at the Rossmore house tonight with a deep gash in the right side of his throat. He was taken to the hospital and placed in a prisoner, charged with attempting suicide. The Police Captain O'Connor, Seligman said:

"I have been suffering from a nervous ailment for the past 20 years and only a few days ago I noticed that I was getting much worse and I was afraid to face it. I have been having a whole lot of trouble in my life lately and so I determined to end it all."

The doctors say that there is no doubt Seligman will be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

DEATHS AND PROSTRATION FROM HEAT IN NEW YORK

By Associated Press. —
New York, May 20.—The hottest weather ever recorded in the local weather bureau for May 20, for any year since a record of maximum temperature has been kept, was recorded today. The temperature at 3:20 this afternoon was 90 degrees. The nearest approach recorded for New York at the local bureau for a similar date on a similar day in May was 86 degrees in 1877 and 72 in 1889. There were five prostrations from heat in this city and two school children died in the street in Brooklyn.

**LABOR TROUBLE ALSO
THREATENED AT PUEBLO**

Pueblo, Colo., May 20.—It is evident that a labor union movement against the business men similar to that in Denver is about to begin here. The clerks will begin it by calling out all the clerks in the most extensive department store in the city, which also has a large store at Leadville. Decisive action will be taken at a meeting which is called for this week, and it is understood to be the first gun.

WANTED IN DENMARK.
By Associated Press.
San Francisco, May 20.—Julius Antolne Jorgensen, the absconding cashier of the Bank of Copenhagen and his companion, Johanne Moeller, were arraigned today before United States Commissioner Heacock, who continued the case until June 23.

Reservoir Needed.
It must be admitted that the eastern slope, like the eastern and northern portions of the state must resort to reservoirs if a sufficient supply of water for irrigation is to be supplied for each season. The tax on the natural streams is becoming greater each season and unless we provide for a sufficient supply of water, our waters, we are liable to suffer great distress by reason of a famine in the precious liquid. Garfield county presents several opportunities for successful reservoir construction and our farmers should give this matter careful consideration.—Glenwood Post.

MEETINGS BIG CHICAGO FIRM

DISTRICT ATTORNEY TROWBRIDGE ASKS JUDGE SEEDS TO CALL NEW GRAND JURY

* By Associated Press.

* Denver, May 20.—Two important meetings were held tonight from
* one or the other of which it is hoped a settlement of the strike now
* paralyzing the business of the city will result.

* A sub-committee from the general executive committee of or-
* ganized labor and a committee from the Citizens alliance met together
* with the chamber of commerce mediation committee and after a two-
* hours session adjourned to meet again at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

* The other meeting consisted of business men from the various
* trades affected by the strike who are dissatisfied with present con-
* ditions, and the executive committee of the American Labor union.

* This meeting is said to have resulted in the appointment of a commit-
* tee of business men, members of the Citizens alliance, to wait upon the
* executive committee of the alliance and inform them that unless some
* means are found to settle the strike at once they will withdraw from
* the alliance and settle with their employees independently.

* Chairman Coates of the labor executive committee tonight declared
* the strikers in a better position than at any previous time, more men
* being out and more branches of business tied up.

* * * * *

MISS BARTON ANNOUNCES NEW PLAN FOR RED CROSS

By Associated Press
New York, May 26.—For the first time since the outbreak of the war, in the Red Cross, Miss Clara Barton, in a formal statement has made reference to the controversy which has announced a plan to widen the scope of the society's work. She says first:

"During the entire period of the present differences among sections of the society I have given of all that I possessed of strength, health and private means to the relief of suffering."

The new plan is the establishment of the first aid department. There will be two branches of this work, an emergency department and a department of casual dressings has been devised, with emergency charts arranged for instant reference, giving simple directions for



members of the American National Red Cross, I have never once felt that it was the desire of the American people that I should personally enter within the zone of disturbance and I have consequently been a very unimpassioned and disinterested spectator of a controversy that appeared to me to be leading where no true friend of the Red Cross would care to follow.

Referring to allegations concerning expenditures, Miss Barton says: "I have administered with a free but careful hand the funds of whatever nature have been donated."

dealing with every conceivable case of accident, pending the arrival of the doctor.

An organization has been created for introducing these cases to corporations, and other light employers of labor; schools and private homes.

The other branch provides for the formation of first aid emergency classes in every city and ambulance corps and emergency ambulance stations, railroads and other corporations, and police and public employes. This aid branch is instructed and drilled in first aid

THREE THOUSAND PROMOTIONS OF POSTAL CLERKS CANCELED

Washington, May 20.—The cancellation of the promotions of over 3,000 postoffice clerks throughout the country, recently authorized by the department, and a formal notice to former clerks sent at the same time, are expected to reduce any clerk; but simply to cancel 3,046 out of 7,112 promotions heretofore authorized to take effect July 1, 1902. We will proceed at once to ascertain exactly the number of promotions in each grade and notify the postmasters.

The postmaster general today sent to Mr. Heath a copy of the charges filed by Mr. Tulloch, together with a letter requesting any suggestion he may submit on the subject. It is the first official communication with Mr. Heath during the investigation. None

First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne late this afternoon reported to Postmaster General Payne that the tabulation of the clerks in each grade in postoffices of the first class has been completed. This work was undertaken in accordance with the order made by the postoffice department. None of the supplemental answers to the postmaster general's letter giving the more definite allegations of Mr. Tulloch have yet been received by Mr. Payne.

the postmaster general to rearrange the salaries of the clerks already classified, so that the number in the several grades shall not exceed the number specifically prescribed in the act of congress making appropriations for the postal service. The former classification

The new schedule approved by the postmaster general, after transferring

five per cent from grades where there are vacancies is authorized by a recent decision of the comptroller of the treasury, makes it necessary to cancel 3,048 promotions in the several grades in which there is an excess above the number to which the grades are limited.

jury, Mr. Trowbridge, based his opinion on the urgent request of the recent jury that such a body be called to complete investigations of great importance that could not be finished in the time allotted. The grand jury was

probing into matters of great moment in the history of the county when the term of court expired.

The application was made at 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the family division of the district court. In Judge J. J. Crowbridge's presence the jury, Mr. Crowbridge said: "Mr. Crowbridge's Statement.

"There is a matter I desire to present to the jury. I am desirous to judge the propriety of calling the grand jury for the purpose of completing matters which the grand jury which adjourned upon the last day of the term just closed.

looked suspicious, were requiring a great deal of what we might call hard pressing of witnesses. The witnesses are entitled to be paid for their services, facts which they knew, and which, of course, they were compelled under oath to disclose. A protracted investigation matters which we did go into, concerning which they were unable to complete fully. The fact that the investigation of these matters was protracted is a reflection on the grand jury of other matters intended when the jury was impeached.

commendation because we earnestly believe that the work of a grand jury, expensive though it be, is less expensive than the cost of a trial. It is the conduct of lawless and dishonest officials, who, when unrestrained by wholesome fear of investigations of this character, will plunder and deprive the people.

"We believe, from the evidence, that we have before us, as well as from the character of the cases, that it is better to expend sufficient money for a grand jury than to allow the acts of negligent or dishonest officials to go

"I call your honor's attention to the substance of some of those matters in this report which is on file and which I have no interest as to why they could not without disclosing the facts, and which ought not to be at present disclosed.

and complete investigation of which
and the real facts as to the criminality
of the want of consent of the persons
involved in the transaction. It was
impossible to reach in the short time
during which the jury was compelled to
finish its labor. And, therefore, we

Many Witnesses Examined.

"We have examined a large number
of witnesses in regard to the various
subjects which have been brought
our attention through proper channels,
and while we have been able to obtain

specifically suggest both the propriety
and the necessity of the empanelment
of a new grand jury to complete the
objects sought to be finished, but par-
tially completed by the late grand
jury."

Judge Seeds replied: "The court will

should respectfully ask that your honor, as presiding judge of this court continue, or allow the investigation to be continued, by the Impanelment of a new grand jury. There are also other matters which relate to this case which I feel I must report to your honor, before I am discharged. I believe that I have presented to the court, sufficient evidence, as we believe, to warrant us in finding true bills which have been presented to the court, there has been brought before us a considerable mass of evidence relating to other matters which we honestly believe we have presented to the court. We take the matter under advisement, and announce at some other date the judgment of the court as to the necessity of calling another grand jury."

No further arrests have been made under indictments returned by the

and which I may pay from the position I occupied with reference to the grand jury, have been investigated but little owing to the short time. We ask that these matters may be gone into.

At the Beginning.

"I may say that when the grand jury actually commenced its labors, it left me about three weeks of time for the investigation of affairs which might be necessary. I petitioned through the district attorney by numerous citizens

of this county, representing not only taxpayers of very large amounts, but also citizens generally, asks an investigation of matters concerning the conduct of county officials and city officials of Colorado Springs. It was apparent that the citizens of Colorado Springs and taxpayers of El Paso county, in relation thereto, requesting an investigation, among other things, into the affairs of the city of Colorado Springs and El Paso county. In following what we deemed to be our line

<p>FIRE THREATENED BIG DAMAGE IN CHICAGO</p>	<p>son boulevard was destroyed. The place was occupied by Strauss, Elsen-dreth & Co., wholesale clothing, and the Fitzmaurice Trunk company. The</p>	<p>JUNIOR ORDER COUNCIL. By Associated Press. San Francisco, May 20.—The annual</p>
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By Associated Press.
Chicago, May 20.—Fire that for a time tonight threatened the wholesale clothing district at Jackson and Franklin streets did \$500,000 damage before it was extinguished.

James Sullivan, chief of the Kings County Jail, said that the fire was caused by a short circuit in the wiring in the second floor of the building. Sullivan said that the fire started in the second floor of the building, and that the fire spread to the other floors of the building. Sullivan said that the fire started in the second floor of the building, and that the fire spread to the other floors of the building. Sullivan said that the fire started in the second floor of the building, and that the fire spread to the other floors of the building.

R. COYLE OF DENVER LIKELY TO BE ELECTED MODERATOR

Los Angeles, Calif., May 30.—Commissioner of the Presbyterian general assembly who have arrived tonight at a quiet campaign for the day's candidates for moderator. The election official will take place (improvised session, and indications tonight are that Rev. Robert Coyle, D. of Danville, Colo., will succeed Rev. Henry Van Dyke in the highest office of the general assembly.

A number of the special trains bearing commissioners from the far east were delayed owing to the heavy traffic from California.

Among those who failed to reach Los Angeles on time were Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, moderator, and Rev. Dr. Robert Coyle, clerk of the general assembly.

More than 100 coaches were brought today by the Southern Pacific and

Santa Fe railroads, and, barring mishaps, all those accredited to the 15th general assembly will have arrived to-morrow morning.

There were four prominent candidates for moderator, namely, Dr. Robert F. Coyle, of Denver; Dr. W. H. Roberts, of Philadelphia; Rev. Calvin W. Mater, of Cheyenne; and Dr. Schley Schaff, of Cincinnati. Dr. Page, of Kansas, also was a candidate, although tonight it is said he has withdrawn from the contest and will cast his influence toward Dr. Coyle.

Dr. Coyle's chief supporter is Dr. W. A. Meador, of Seattle, who is using the argument that the middle west is entitled to representation by providing a moderator. The sentiment is not so general as it appears, however, and is available to the selection of a pastor rather than a missionary.

FIRE THREATENED
BIG DAMAGE IN CHICAGO

By Associated Press.

son boulevard was destroyed. The place was occupied by Strauss, Eisenbreth & Co., wholesale clothing, and the Fitzgerald Trunk company. The stock of both firms was destroyed.

JUNIOR ORDER COUNCIL.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, May 20.—The annual convention of the National council of the Junior Order of United

CHICAGO, May 20.—Fire that for a time tonight threatened the wholesale clothing district at Jackson and Franklin streets, did \$500,000 damage before being put under control. A high wind added to the fury of the flames and it was not until 11 o'clock that the fire was extinguished.

rain while the Albany police force presented the papers upon which the regulation was issued. Baxter is under arrest in Los Angeles.

by law in which grades 7,412 promotions have been authorized heretofore. The report says:

"It will not be necessary in any case

By Associated Press.

Great Falls, Mont., May 19.—The heaviest sheep and cattle loss in the history of Montana, the damage of which will foot up as high as \$5,000,000, has been caused by the terrible storm which has been raging for the past three days. In some sections fully 90 per cent. of the sheep on the ranges have perished. Three herders, at least, have wandered away in the blinding storm and been frozen to death.

It is difficult to get names. An aged herder employed by H. H. Wilson, at Portage, was lost Sunday. Two more in the Shelby Junction country, employed by the Flowerlee Cattle company, are missing and there is no hope that they can be found alive. Herders have abandoned their flocks on every hand and fled for safety to the settlements and ranches. Nothing like the fury of this storm has ever been witnessed in northern Montana.

Of a consignment of 600 cattle bound from Havre, all but five were frozen stiff. Losses are reported on every hand and this district will feel the effect of the losses for years.

AN ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.
By Associated Press.
Oakland, Calif., May 15.—
The extreme diligence which was exercised by the local police department in guarding President Roosevelt during his journey through and brief visit to Oakland was the subject of much comment today, and this extraordinary precaution is now explained by the fact, not heretofore known to the public, of information received by the authorities of a plot which, carried out, would have meant the assassination of President Roosevelt in this city.

Acting adjutant general, Colonel W. P. Hull, A. G., to the authorized representatives of the press organizations. And

That your special report of the same date was given out with the approval of the secretary of war by the judge advocate general of the army, the full text of which was furnished to the press.

In General Miles report on the alleged cruelties was also a criticism of the rice transaction in the reconcentration camp in Batangas province. General Miles said in this matter refers to a report he had received from the commanding general in the Philippines, his report saying: "Copy here with inclosed." This copy, not furnished to the General, General Miles and it has been charged that it was suppressed. The war department today

A PARTY OF AMERICANS STOPPED SERIOUS PLAY.
By Associated Press.
Manila, May 15.—A party of Americans stormed the stage of the Lyceum theater last night and stopped a seditious play. The piece, which is historical, has a climax in which the heroine throws the American flag to the ground and raises the standard of the Katipunan secret society. When the actress reached a score of Americans sprang on the stage, routed the actors and smashed the furniture. The audience fled. Colonel Tolentino, a former insurgent, who wrote the play, will probably be prosecuted.

MILES' COMPLETE REPORT
WAS GIVEN TO THE PRESS.
By Associated Press.

Washington, May 14.—Secretary Root and a number of other officials in the war department today received a circular letter from Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia which also has been mailed to a number of private individuals, in which is the following statement:

"General Miles. The latter desires that letters be addressed to the president, Secretary Root, Adjutant General Corbin, Judge Advocate General Davis, Assistant Adjutant General Hall and Adjutant General Goetz, in the following terms: 'The undersigned is requesting them to publish for the information and guidance of the country the full report of General Miles regarding affairs in the Philippine Islands. He suggests that "especially request that the report of Major General Miles regarding the whippings of Filipino prisoners of war for the purpose of extracting information from them," be included in the publication.' He says he has not seen General Miles' report. "Having in mind the fact that a copy of it found its way to the war department," but believes that it contains information that enlightened citizens should have. Mr. Welsh says that 500,000 souls have perished in those islands from war, famine and pestilence since the "war flag" was first sent to the military record of General Miles in the civil war and in several Indian campaigns; and says that with a few thousand letters sent to the men he names the object will be secured." He also says that people who are "in the saddle" and representatives in the market place are "not taking any notice."

Today a great many people in the city learned that a riot, which at least 32 men were injured. The she says that another such outbreak as occurred today will make the culling of the state troops inevitable. At present the state troops are at the county sheriff will supersede the police in the control of the city.

This morning six trolley cars were started out on the Barnum and Street line. There were large crowds of people on the cars. The cars were manned by 32 of the 130 n uniform men brought to this city yesterday by the trolley company. There was no disturbance of any kind for a couple of hours. When the first car, however, had completed its round trip, the crowd was directly in front of the Wheeler & Wilson factory where a crowd of at least 130 persons had gathered, a bombardment of stones began.

Deputy Sheriffs Hendrie and Plunkett, who were on duty, planned to go into the crowd to arrest a man who they had seen throwing a stone. He was seized and with much difficulty dragged 50 feet to the car. The riot then became a big fellow and angry so fiercely that the policeman who was standing near by to the assistance of the sheriffs. Immediately Mr. Dennis Mulvihill was seen hurrying through the mob. He rushed up to the car and took the man by the hands of the prisoner. He then the deputy sheriffs that they had been let the man go. During the argument the prisoner dashed away. In the meantime stones were being thrown at the car and at the Mulvihill on the head, bruising it badly. Two sheriffs jumped on the car and

on the part of Mayor Mulvihill. He has over 100 special men now and he is determined to preserve peace and if the mayor or any one else attempts to interfere, he will be stopped; if necessary I will supersede Mayor Mulvihill in authority."

CAPTAIN OVERTON KILLED
BY FILIPINO BOLEMAN.
(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)
Manila, May 14.—Captain Clough Overton, of the Fifteenth cavalry and private Harry Noyes were killed and Private Harlow was wounded yesterday in a bolo rush at Sucatan, island of Mindanao.

No details of the fighting have been received beyond a brief telegram reporting the deaths. It is said that six of the enemy were killed. It is thought the natives approached Captain Overton's command, pretending friendship, and then attacked them.

About 300 insurgents armed with bolos, resisted the landing of a force of scouts at Catalan, Camiguin island, Tuesday. They charged the scouts and wounded two of them. It resulted in a bloody fight with the insurgents. Twelve of the latter were killed and many wounded. The scouts, whose gallantry has been commended, are pursuing the insurgents.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)
Washington, May 14.—Captain Overton was killed in Indiana. He was appointed to the military academy from Texas in 1884. Harry C. Noyes, the private killed, enlisted in troop D, Fifteenth cavalry, at Cincinnati.

**CHICAGO LAUNDRY GIRLS
TEAR UP UNION CARDS.**
(By Associated Press Exclusively to the
San Francisco State.)
Chicago, May 18.—The first pronounced
break in the laundry strike came today,
when 54 girls, who returned to work at the
Quick Service laundry, tore up their union
cards and threw the pieces at a business
agent when he threatened to fine them
\$25 each for deserting the strikers. The
girls, pressed by 15 days of idleness, plead-
ed that they resumed work out of neces-
sity.

**PRESIDENT IN THE
YOSEMITE VALLEY.**
By Associated Press.
Yosemite, Calif., May 17.—President
Roosevelt, Mrs. Mabel and Rangers
Lelidg and Leonard are encamped in the
Bridal Veil meadows tonight, near
the banks of the Merced in a grove of
pines and fir; almost within the spray
of the hot Sulphur Falls. The
chief executive is resting after one of
the most memorable days of his life.
At 3 o'clock this afternoon the party
arrived from the Vernal falls at the

and were just swallowing the bait and he was just about wanted," he smiling. The president was dressed in a khaki suit, army hat and around his neck was a dusty-looking handkerchief much the worse for wear.

After the president had dismounted his horse and with John Muir and President Wheeler proceeded to the Jorgensen studio two hundred feet up the river where the party was joined by Mr. Jorgensen. After a brief talk the president and the only one who was in while here. They remained here over a half hour and here the president expressed himself fully about the Yosemite and the Sierras. A lunch was waiting in the kitchen and the president ate, but he refused to eat, having in mind the camp meal at the Bridal Veil meadows. However, he joined the party in a glass of wine.

"This is the one day of my life," said he, "and one that I will always remember with pleasure. Just think of where I was last night. Up there, pointing toward Glacier point, amid the pines and cedars, and the stars were shining so brightly on me, too, and without a tent, passed one of the most pleasant

killed by the spirit of Póhono, the
 Indian name for the Bridal Veil.
 Roosevelt is resting tonight. It
 been a hard day for him. Since
 morning he has been in the sad-
 viewing and admiring some of the
 most-scenic spots in the country.
 This morning he will take the
 Grand Limited stage at 6 o'clock,
 and arrive at Ray-
 the evening, where his special
 awaits him. For two days and
 he might have been lost to the
 and his curious gawping crowds in
 almost trackless wilds of the high
 was accompanied by a handful of
 friends.

**ABANDONED CITY
 DESTROYED BY FIRE.**

By Associated Press.
 East Helena, Mont., May 19.—
 Helena, May 19.—South of
 the city some time one of the most
 famous placer camps in Mon-
 tana, was totally destroyed by
 fire Sunday. The camp has
 been deserted for a long time and
 its loss was discovered only to-
 day.

Once a city of 4,000 people, with
 a daily paper, first-class hotels
 and fine streets, the camp had
 sunk and sunk until for the past
 decade it had been entirely aban-
 doned.

It is thought the fire was the
 work of tramps, who were in the
 habit of stopping at the deserted
 cabins and making themselves at
 home.

nery emerged from the building with
 mattered and swollen head and a pistol
 in his hand told of the battle
 his adversary. He surrendered to
 a sheriff.
 Both he and Watkins will recover.

**ALMA OPPOSED TO
 NATIONAL LOTTERY BILLS.**
 By Associated Press.
 Havana, May 18.—President
 Palma declared his intention of
 vetoing the national lottery bill
 if it is passed by congress. A
 preliminary vote of the senate in-
 dicates that the senate will pass
 the bill, but whether it can pass
 the senate over the president's
 veto is questionable. The house
 of representatives is said to be
 overwhelmingly in favor of the
 lottery bill.

**UNITED CONFEDERATE
 VETERANS IN SESSION.**
 Associated Press.
 New Orleans, May 19.—Today at noon

able to preside at all the sessions at the auditorium between now and Christmas. It is expected, however, to be sent to General Tompkins.

General J. B. Levert, commander of the Louisiana division of the Confederate veterans called the assembly to order and introduced the speaker. He delivered an eloquent invocation, then a succession, came speeches of welcome to the veterans from Mayor Paul Papdeville of New Orleans, Governor W. W. Heard of Louisiana, and others. Governor Heard said:

"Veterans, the outcome of the struggle that you carried on for four long years against the most powerful forces and armaments that the world has yet known, has been decided. You have won glory and fame that you won for this people's land. It is not extravagant to say that the 600,000 confederates confronted a coalition of America, Europe and Asia."

At General Gordon rose to reply he enthusiastically cheered.

At the conclusion of General Gordon's address he led the front of the plat-

ation of Judge Rogers continue entire afternoon session. Convention will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow at the Sons of Veterans at noon in the Crescent theater, transacted no business beyond a number of welcoming messages and appointing various committees.

The nature of the evening was the one by the Washington artillery armory.

BLACK FOUND \$10,000.

United Press.—Philadelphia, May 19.—Carmine Cammillo, a bootblack, found a \$10,000 the sidewalk at Twelfth and streets. He returned it to the owner and received \$10. A few minutes later he was employed at a street corner a pocketbook containing \$10,000. He also restored it, receiving cash you." As no one saw Cammillo find the \$10,000 bill he might get it. Instead of doing so, he has been employed a moment young man, shaking from nervous, hurried up to the stand and the note had been found: When given him he fainted.

WRECK IN MILWAUKEE.

United Press.—Chicago, May 19.—Fire today destroyed Jacobs copper shop, the plants of the Milwaukee Commutator Works, the Milwaukee machine works and the Mills Brass Co. The Marine hotel was scorched. The plants were located between the Canal streets. The families were compelled to demolish the buildings.

ple argument. Before he went to his home in St. Louis he left with a friend to notify him by noon as the court's decision was expected. It was later he received a ram which read, 'The French Adage affirmed.'

The Ages of Man.

number, writes a correspondent, Lord Dufferin tell the following of the late Sheridan: "Fanny, my daughter, and her husband, I think, was a great stickler for morality, a regard his son did not have. One morning young Sheridan, about eight years old, descended early late for breakfast and was told by his mother, 'My watch said, 'Is this right, sir? Is this right?' demanded the prelate in stern 'I don't know, sir,' replied Sheridan at the watch and pretending to think the question applied to his conduct, 'but I rather think it's fast.' His impertinence young Sheridan happened to write an essay on

Some idea of the future abode of She told him; that there all men morrow would be completely equal in happiness. He meditated over this truthfully and then inquired: "Shall I, everybody, be really equal?" "my dear," "All of us, really?" "darling," "Greatgrandma," res- s to Queen Victoria; "and all," "darling, even greatgrandma," "I will," "Oh," said the young prince, "that greatgrandma won't let that at all. Quite sure."—(The

GRAIN-O
THE PURE
GRAIN COFFEE

The coffee habit is quickly over- come by those who like Grain-O. Place. If properly made.

[illegible]

...bored and and
...these things we can count on
that comes only to the just
to the just man who neither
fleets wrong. We must keep
and maintaining a "thor-
...tant navy, with plenty
...and more ocean ships,
...ple supply of officers and
...with these officers and men
...the most thorough way to
...possible performance of their
...the world's largest and in-
...position here on the Pa-
...A. Hobson at Boston.)

...natural habitat resides in large
...these things we can count on
...big carries a big stick to speak
...eigness of the stick gets
...and breeds insolence, the
...gets into our head and
...the twin vices of in-
...which leave, as they watch
...the footsteps of En-
...mitted with dismay. "By

...had escaped for
...protected at the
...they were very
...The major ex-
...of human-behavior
...100,000. That he
...imate shows the
...ing, and the
...to himself. I
...to emancipate
...to Philip-
...another. He
...policy. He
...for thousands
..."Hasty em-
...states earned
...would not re-
...Philippines.

...Many citizens
...fused to believe
...lets under the
...Philippines. The
...has increased
...statement that
...000 slaves in
...a certain feel-

to Rosslyn with the boys outside. (New York: ...)

"Uncle Joseph the Grand Celestial fully glad to see me take your get something secured you to the Academy."

"Gosh, all be relative, the country's anything and everywhere and everywhere."

To Cure Take Laxative All Druggists Falls to our feet on each be Warden H

[illegible]

from their masters were
army posts, though
few in number,
estimates that the number
held today in slave
the Sulus at 50,000.
can make no closer
information has been
very recently allow
has decided views that
the slaves held in the
Do we want to take
for feeding and caring
of savages forever
tation in the United
lessons with it. I
the experience in C

the remark: "Some-
body will change it for you
stockholder."

The radical Note.
I said a young man
at the station, "I am a
free ion in New York.
bag and we will go to
to eat and later I have
some money to go do
to see The Suburban
way," replied the eld-
erly lived all my life
I don't want to
man. Can't we go son-
we one or those old fa-
mily of the antediluv-

Gold in One Day
Some Quinine tab-
retard and some money if
a VV Grows a signat

was the coolest and m

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466
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ness Limapour, Mexico's minister of finance, has been in New York conferring with leading financiers. His mission is to arrange for placing the currency of Mexico upon the gold basis. Just when this shall be done depends to some extent upon pending negotiations with certain governments of the east, whose people are leading the way. It is carried out there is no doubt. No aggressive and well-governed country now content with the silver standard currency.

On October 1, yesterday, that the national political party waged a presidential campaign upon the assumption that it was possible to legislate into all a value it did not possess, in the markets of the world, and declared that the silver standard was a failure, unless we put our money on the silver standard which Mexico is now trying to get away.

The truth was, of course, that silver was passing as a standard of value, and the Ho Chi Minh poems and as the copper standard, the early Roman republic had passed, the verdict of the American people, at the polls in 1896 was a formal recognition of this fact, of which the world has heard. The silver standard which governments have since steadily acted.

Of the 41 foreign governments, of whose coins the secretary of the United States treasury took notice in his proclamation of October 1, 1896, 15 were on the American money, 15 were on the gold standard, 11 were still experimenting with bimetallic standard and 16 were on the silver standard.

Of the 41 foreign governments enumerated in the similar proclamation issued on October 1, 1902, not one was still attempting to make both silver and gold standards of value. Several that in 1896 were on the gold standard, such as Chile and Japan, actually made all their money equal gold. Of the 15, avowedly on the silver basis in 1896, only Bolivia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Mexico remained upon it.

Of the 26 governments which in 1896 were giving more or less contentment to bimetallic and silver standard theories, there remained on the silver list only Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and backward Latin-American states and Mexico and China, which really has no standard at all. It is not surprising that Mexico is weary of such complicity and is seeking to get away from the silver standard and its hundred and one complications and intricacies that the silver standard imposes.

As races and empires rise and fall do metals. At one time there is reason to believe, silver was as "precious" as gold, and the work of winning it offered greater difficulties to primitive men. Its name is still the synonym for "money" in several great languages. But the advancement of science made it too common to serve as a standard value.

In the arts, for household utensils, as material for small divisions of the currency, it will doubtless continue to be used. Among the poorer nations it will continue to be the symbol of wealth. But with modern civilized men, as a standard of value in their industry and commerce, silver is passing to join the procession of cattle and walrus and copper. (Inter Ocean)

Two Speeches—One by the President and especially in the districts where

of the United States, and the
Other by an Englishman.
Mr. Roosevelt at San Francisco,
Wednesday.
Let us speak courteously, deal fairly
and keep ourselves armed and ready,
if we do these things we can obtain
the peace that comes only to the just
man armed, to the just man who neither
fears nor inflicts wrong. We must keep
our navy as big as the navy of the
English, a really efficient navy, with plenty
of the best and most formidable ships,
with an ample supply of officers and
men, and with these officers and men
trained to the most perfect degree to
the best possible performance of their
duty. Only thus can we assure our po-
pulation in the world at large, and in par-
ticular our position here on the Pa-
cific.
(John A. Hobson at Boston.)
Our perpetual peril resides in large

One who carries a big stick to speak softly. The bigness of the stick gets the man's head and breeds insolence, the softness of the voice breeds stupidity—the twin vices of imperialism which lead nations into ruin. The liberals of Europe, as they watch America following the footsteps of Uncle Sam, are smitten with dismay: "By the way," they say, "they have won the place of greatest liberty, and the place of greatest security of any nation in history. Will you sacrifice all this for the hazard of sham glory, fighting for burdensome territory in a cockpit of contending empires, abandoning greatness for a few scraps of land?"

But true empire is won in other ways than these. Macaulay has said the eternal truth, "There is an empire exempt from all natural sources of decay—that empire is the imperial moral empire of our day." Our morals, our literature and our laws are the true empire.

Many citizens have, steadfastly refused to believe that slavery really lies under the American flag, in the Philippines. The fact that slavery has been abolished does not mean that they will read Major Pettit's statement that there are 60,000 or 100,000 slaves in American territory with a certain feeling of disgust and humiliation. The comment is made in the name of the American people, who stands out that the constitution is sworn, derided, flouted by the official agents to sustain it, and that "the free of freedom floats over slave pens, where miserable occupants lie at the mercy of masters with the power of life and death." The people, who have their servitude enforced in the south but not in the Philippines, are not patriots. The war was a benighted patriarchy. Our Philippine experience is progressive. We commenced it by ignoring the fundamental principle of the Declaration of Independence.

<p>Slavery in the Philippines. Major Pettit, an officer of the army, who has seen service in the Philippines,</p>	<p>followed this up by setting aside what was due to the Abraham Lincoln Memorial and the monuments to the constitution of the United States.—(Pittsburg Post.)</p>
<p>The New Cop at a Fire. There was a fire the other day in the Fifties and reporters sprang up from everywhere and made for the scene. A</p>	<p>a thousand-dollar note, and handed to Rosslyn with the remark: "Some of the boys outside will charge it for you."—(New York Stockholder.)</p>

impertinence, was trying to keep back the curious, who would have hampered the movement of the men. Then the newspaper men plunged their way through the throng, he gruffly ordered them away.

"But we're reporters!" they said. "We want to get some particulars about the fire."

"Ah, I want get out of here!" he growled. "You can read all about it in the papers tomorrow." (New York Press.

Morgan As an "Angel."

One morning not long ago, the earl

Theatrical Note.

"Uncle Josh," said a young man to the Grand Central station, "I am fully glad to see you in New York. We take your bag and we will go get something to eat and after I secured you a room, we will go to the Academy to see 'The Suburban'."

"Gosh, all beeswax," replied the Earl. "I've lived all my life in the country and I don't want to go to anything suburban. Can't we go so where and enjoy one of those old-fashioned panoramas of the 'antiquated world'?"

bedroom in an uptown hostelry with 37 cents in his pockets. Creditors, members of his theatrical company, were clamorous for salaries in arrears. The earl betthought himself of the great American banker, a friend of his father, Lady Gordon-Lennox. He hurried to

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SHORT STORIES

British View of American Workmen

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

THE POSTOFFICE CHARGES.

The Federal Salt company of California, which recently pleaded guilty to violation of the anti-trust law, raised the price of salt from \$3 to \$30 per ton. If it had kept within reasonable limits it might still have been known as one of the "good trusts."

It is often the case that thinking men and women are compelled in justice to their own consciences to say or do something which may be regarded as unpatriotic, but if by so doing they succeed in keeping alive the conscience of the public—which as we are all aware is all too apt to become dulled and neglected—then they have performed a most valuable service to themselves and to their fellow citizens.

BUT THREE PROHIBITION STATES.

These and many other safeguards make it inevitable that the business must be very profitable in order to enable a man to carry it on legally. And, on the other hand, every provision is made against the traffic in communities which vote against it. The course of these states with their local option laws will be watched with interest by sociologists and friends of temperance everywhere.

HARRY C. HARRIS.

A system of electric photography is announced from Italy. It is alleged that clear pictures can be obtained of persons and scenes 20 miles away. The inventor believes that the system can be developed so as to enable the making of photographs of persons in distant lands while conversing with them. This really seems to be about the limit—wireless photographs while talking, or wireless wires.

It has developed that there is abroad in the land what is known as a bible trust. This will give a good many men the opportunity of saying they do not read the bible on account of the expense.

"Well," said the senator slowly, "it may seem strange to you, but if I had sold out for \$30,000,000 I wouldn't be alive today. I firmly believe. Just think what it means to invest \$30,000,000! All the work and worry suffered by all mankind since the death of Adam would not be equal to the work and worry involved in trying to invest that amount and invest it right. No, sir; I want to live, and I decline the job. I'm too old for work like that."—(New York Times.

A VEIN OF HUMOR

Alice—Did Mary's new wrap come time for her to wear it to the theater?
Edith—No. It was too late.

"I don't know," answered pa, after some reflection, "but I suppose that the bushel was very heavily insured." (New York Sun.)

"Why So?"


"It's ridiculous to make 'Dr.' an abbreviation for 'Dear'."

"Who said anything about 'Dear'?"

"I know what I'm doing. He owes me \$100."

(Philadelphia Press)

markable decline of the former British

	Ex-Presi
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Why Roosevelt Needs Hanna

The Denver chapter, Daughters American Revolution, held its annual election of officers a few days ago and elected the following: Regent, M.

"Daughters of the American Revolution"

cause Rosso refused to shingle his shoes.
The Italian says he will rot in jail
fore he will pay it, and the law of New
York permits him to serve one day

supremacy, and although this decline was discernible within the last 10 years, yet it was only clearly perceptible immediately after the South African war. Since then the so-called commercial supremacy of Great Britain has been reduced to a subordinate position.

ident Cleveland and N

"But, gentlemen, let me advise you that they are good friends to have men of broad and catholic sympathies, and full understanding of the world."


Why Roosevelt Needs Hanna

This band of patriotic women, whose national headquarters are in Washington, D. C., now number more than 4,000, 3,000 being added the past year, and

On a recent Sunday a mob of white men at Santa Fe, Ill., attacked a group of 300 unoffending negroes.

On the night of the same day, white men of Beggs, I. T., "totally wrecked" with dynamite the store of four unoffending negroes who had moved from Alabama into the town.

"Germany's great advance in the ship building industry is due largely to the personality and energy of Emperor Wilhelm, who has done more for Germany in the arts and the sciences than any other monarch."

Newspapers 

ton correspondents generally. It does not require eight years of public life in Washington for me to understand and comprehend the mission of the representative newspaper men of the country."

11

high school, the historic value of which is of such importance it would interest every citizen of Colorado. Both essays will be placed in the State Historical Society. There were a number of essays

They were three very notable Sun-
incidents, and certainly amack. V
strongly of race prejudice. Ra-

bad idea, perhaps for him to appoint colored postmasters for Santa Fe, Be and Bloomington, or to close the offices at those places also. As he marked at Memorial "It is absolutely

marked at Memphis. It is absolutely one country," and the discipline that is applied to a Democratic town in the south ought to apply to a Republican town in the north with equal force and felicity.—(Charleston News and Courier.)

FORMAL OPENING
OF THE NEW COURT
HOUSE BY COUNTY
OFFICERS

The New County Building Where Justice Is Enthroned

MEMBERS OF THE
BAR WILL CELE-
BRATE THE EVENT
NEXT TUESDAY

THE NEW county court house, was presented to the taxpayers of El Paso county with a reception yesterday afternoon and evening. With the ringing of bells in the tower and the strains of the Midland band the building of white stone in Alamo park was turned over, practically completed, to the county.

Over 20,000 people attended the reception. Pillars, balustrades and the chandeliers were hovers of green and fragrant with roses and carnations, the two flowers used most generally in the decorations. Smilax, asparagus ferns and other greens were used with

criminal court room appeared to be able to accommodate the greater part of the crowd then in the building.

Among the notable guests out of the city was County Commissioner Russell from the city and county of Denver, who declared that there was no room in the state capital building that could compare with the interior of the criminal court room. There was a large delegation of visitors from other towns in El Paso county. The large number of women present, and the brilliance from the multitude of electric lights, allied with the constant music from the band on the lower floor, made the scene

penitents to work. Rat, tat, tat went their hammers and the nails dropped on the floor and the commotion was horrible to hear. It so happened that the janitor had to come down to the second floor and chanced to see the judge on the bench. The man's knees shook and he turned pale as he approached his honor in a deferential manner. "Oh, Judge, I did not know you were holding court," he began, and then scarcely believing his ears heard the judge say in a gracious voice, "Never mind, Mr. Janitor. This is bankruptcy day and the less I hear of what is going on the better."

time but we would never feel the same after such an experience. The grand jury might call us on the carpet and inquire into the trouble. It might indict the judges for inciting the riot and you for rioting. I shall endeavor to say nothing serious. If we say nothing serious tonight, I have no doubt we will get along very well together. Tomorrow when you remember what I say, if you should chance to remember it, you will see that I am speaking the truth, that is if you think seriously, if you can think seriously about anything I say on this auspicious occasion.

A Personal Experience.

"I must tell you about a personal experience, about keeping people up late. Something like 20 years ago I was spending the evening with a young lady; she thought I was spending the night. Finally she stepped to the window, pulled aside the curtain and said: 'Oh, you mustn't miss the splendid sunrise.' It was the early dawn. I looked coldly at her, set my jaw for a minute and strode homeward, accompanied by the carolling of birds of the barnyard variety and of the male sex. You may attribute the thinness of what I say to the effervescence of the thinness of what served for the liquid refreshments doled out down stairs. They say it is the pure thing, so I would ask you to bear in mind the well-known fact that water can never rise above its own level, and that's water punch. The commissioners tell me that all in the world it consists of is the fruit they mashed added to about four times the amount in water. I told them that if any evil effects should follow, the grand jury would look into the bowl and try to discover the guilty."

"I am glad you are keeping so still. If you keep still you might hear the plaster drop. That would be a good thing, for then the words of the prophet shall be fulfilled, eye, even the words they have spoken unto us. I am glad you laughed so heartily, but this being your first visit I will suspend sentence upon you if you pay the costs. You will have to do that anyway, for, like the immortal Jones of Binghamton you have to pay the freight. But now I take great pleasure in introducing your handsome and distinguished county judge, whose lips give forth nothing but the oil of wisdom in the silver chalice of eloquence."

When the laughter had subsided Judge Orr said:

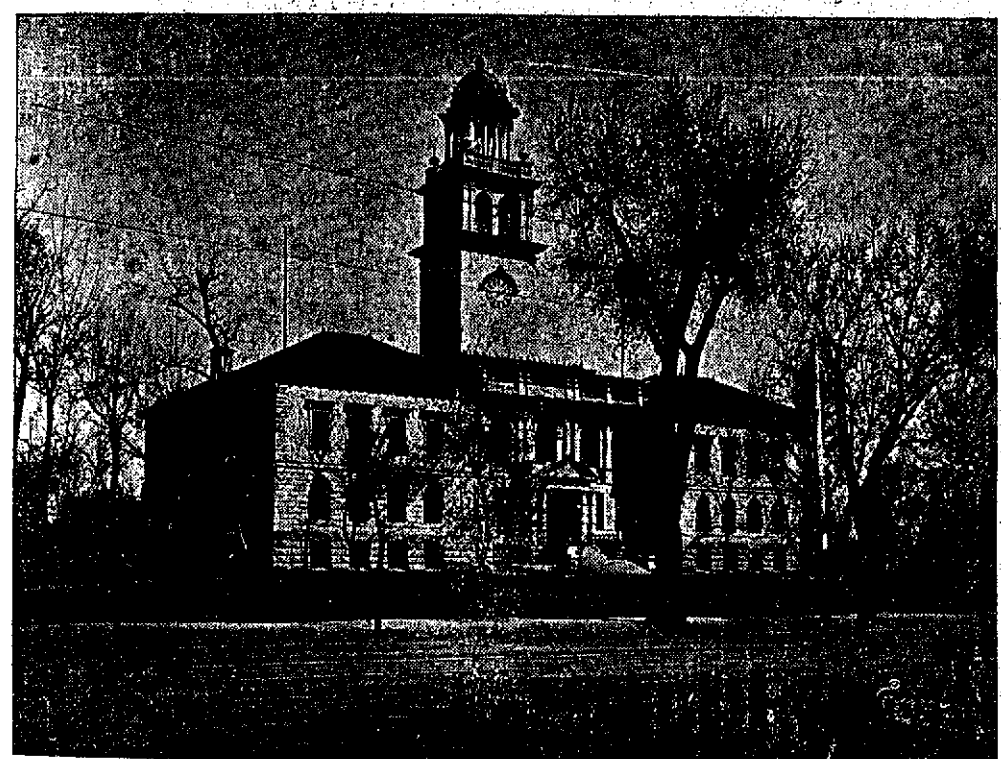
to do. If any one becomes bored at what I may say I will not feel it a slight if you should leave the room. I will touch on the early history of the county and trace as best I can the outline of the various buildings in which the county business has been transacted.

"At the time when I was first inducted into office the county commissioners met in a small building on Colorado avenue across from where the post-office now stands in Colorado City. There were but two rooms in the building, the back room being used for the county offices and the front room for the district court. In those days the room was sufficient, the amount of

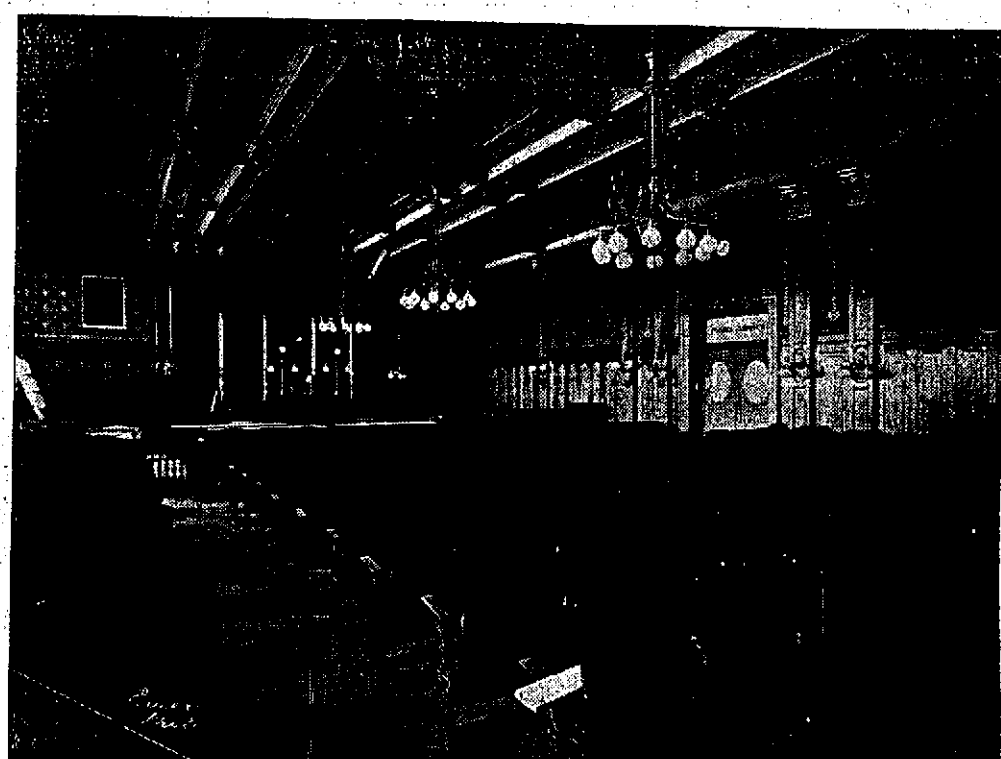
trict court, the duties of the county commissioners, for they only met three times a month, and often acted as sheriffs. In the front part of the office we had a telegraph instrument and it often fell to my lot to attend to that. Matt France was supposed to be the telegraph operator, but he lived on a sheep ranch several miles away and he only came to the telegraph office on Saturdays. In the meantime the work fell on my shoulders.

"The biggest day in the history of those times was when we went with the buying of the big safe, which I am sorry to learn has been sold recently. That safe cost about \$15, and we thought we were extravagant in the

what we called the sand flat east of the city. At first we ridiculed the idea; it was impossible to build a city on such a place; grass would not grow on it and to us it was nothing but a sand flat. All these objections, however, had no effect on General Palmer, and he went on with his work until to our surprise Colorado Springs began to rival the old town. A contest then arose; which should be the county seat, and the contest became so lively that it was finally decided to submit the question to the voters. The old town performed a winning stroke by deciding that it would furnish quarters for the county offices and the district court free of charge to the county, and by that stroke



EL PASO COUNTY COURT HOUSE.



CRIMINAL COURT ROOM.

touches around pillars and stretching from chandeliers to pillars and back to chandeliers again. Every corner in every office was inspected by the thousands who visited the building. The scene was brightened by the details of police officers on duty at various stations under the direction of Chief King. At a counter which had been erected near the north entrance and not far from where the band was stationed a corps of waiters served fruit punch. By 9 o'clock, when the chime of bells announced the opening of the dedicatory program, 140 gallons of this punch had been consumed.

The Afternoon.

The afternoon was given up to the county officers from 2 to 5 o'clock. The reception to the general public by the Midland band furnished the music. Probably 8,000 visitors passed in, going

as auspicious and pleasurable as could be wished by the county commissioners. The exercises began shortly after 9 o'clock in the criminal court room. When Judge Cunningham, who presided; could be heard above the confusion not only of the crowded room but of the hundreds passing through the corridor, he began an address whose wit caused the audience to frequently interrupt with laughter. With the Judge on the dais were Judge Orr, Major McAllister and Irving Howbert. Judge Cunningham said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I was about to say the house would come to order, but I dare say it will not be in order and that is just as well. Talking about order, I am reminded of a story of Judge Moses Hallett, judge of the United States court at Denver. It is

"So it is here; probably the less you hear the better. The other evening at the meeting of the Winter Night club Rev. Mr. Scott referred to the ministers in this way: 'He said that as the world might regard it their rolling stock is poor but their terminal facilities are all right. The converse can be said of lawyers; their rolling stock is good but their terminals are bad. It is as the inimitable Mr. Dooley told Mr. Hennessy that at all public dinners rank took precedence, the rankiest being seated first. I have a suspicion that the rankiest has been called up first tonight. A short time ago all the crowd was passing through my room. I noticed that their faces were sad, some were tear-stained. It looked like a funeral procession, and I said to Mr. Preston, my stenographer: 'Doesn't it strike you that all these people look

Judge Orr Follows.

"There are two objects that I plainly see before me. Judge Cunningham had in mind when he asked me to come with him tonight. The first was to get his audience quiet so he could make a speech. The other was to give you all the opportunity of seeing the county judge of El Paso county. The majority of people who have seen me today have looked for a whiskered gentleman much older than I am. I informed these surprised parties that I couldn't help that part of it.

"I think this auspicious occasion is the happiest day the people of El Paso county have seen for many a year. Happy because they have come out to view, to inspect, to examine and to look into the public building that they own and of which every citizen of El Paso county should be proud. No matter how rich and powerful or mighty a man is he has no more interest in this building than the poorest man in the county. And another thing that makes the people proud is the fact that the average plan in the construction of a building of this kind has been reversed in this instance. Usually it is not only the present generation but the generations to come that pay for the public building. But there are no bonds outstanding and this building, the court house of El Paso county, belongs to the people and when finished is paid for. It is a building of which every citizen may be justly proud. When a stranger comes and asks where is your county court house you take him here with pride, glad that your officers are out of the miserable place where the courts have been held in past years and which has been a disgrace to the rich and powerful county of El Paso.

"It is the only county where private spirit and private enterprise have gone ahead of public spirit as manifested in buildings. Wherever you go in these United States you see magnificent public buildings giving the people confidence in their officials and to strangers confidence in the good government and prosperity of the community. But in El Paso county in the past, public-spirited citizens have poured out their means and given the public officials the assurance of their confidence by erecting better private buildings than public buildings. But at last we have erected a building which will remain an object of pride to El Paso county and to the state of Colorado. Because Colorado with all her wealth, with all her public spirit, with all her greatness, can not point to a court house like this in all her borders. This structure will stand as an inspiration to the people in all walks of life. There is no mortgage upon it; and ladies and gentlemen, this is the day when more people have said they are happy and glad, and surprised than ever before. Thousands in this building have expressed admiration, surprise and astonishment as to what is contained in this building; but, ladies and gentlemen, an eloquent gentleman is to follow me, and it is a pleasure to me and a favor to me to stop and introduce to you the Honorable Irving Howbert."

property and the population of the county was small. The total valuation of the property in the county did not exceed \$225,000, and the total population was not over 500, and most of these were living in Colorado City and along Fountain creek.

Was Reminiscent.

"I trust that you will forgive me for making my address a personal reminiscence, but I feel that I can more closely follow the history I am to outline if I do pursue this course. I will say then that at the time of my election as county clerk in November, 1869, three volumes constituted the complete record of the county. At that time we were in the old frame building I men-

tioned before, but a short time after my coming into office we moved to the little log cabin further down the avenue. This log cabin has become historic and is well-known to most of you here. While this building did not furnish any more room, it was at least warm, and at that time we were looking more for warmth than room. Our only furniture was a table, a cupboard and a stove, and with this furniture we transacted the business of the county and kept track of the records. When we moved we did not hire a wagon; we loaded the things on our backs and carried them to the next place.

"I was elected as county clerk but at the same time I performed what are now the duties of the clerk of the dis-

tributing of the money necessary for its purchase. In that safe we kept all the records of the county and it filled the needs for many years. About that time we started the agitation for a wagon road through Ute pass. We argued that if we could only get a wagon road through we would soon be on the way to prosperity. It would cost about \$12,000, however, and we debated long on the proposition as to bonding the county for that amount.

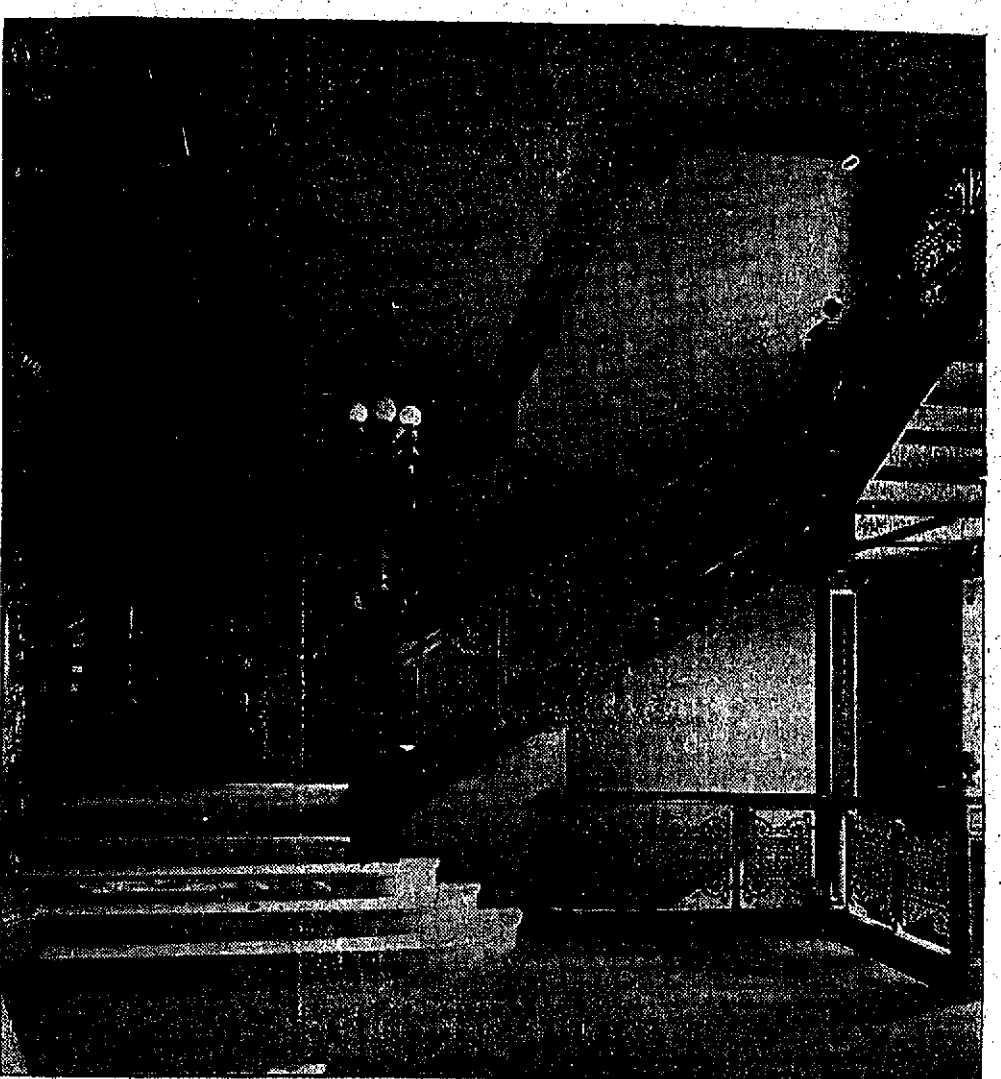
It Was Argued.

It was argued first one way and then another, and was finally submitted to the voters. A majority decided in favor of the bonds and the road was built, and all of you know the benefit it has



CIVIL COURT ROOM.

Photo by Emery.



VIEW OF MAIN STAIRWAY.

Photo by Emery.

the north staircase, following the line which were conspicuously displayed to facilitate the reception of the crowd, and returning by the broad staircase on the opposite side of the grounds.

In the Evening.

The evening reception continued from 8 to 9 o'clock, after which addresses were made by Judge L. W. Cunningham, Judge James A. Orr, Judge Howbert, one of the early settlers of the county and former county clerk, and Major Henry McAllister, Major Ira Harris and County Attorney L. Chambers, who were scheduled to speak in the three other addresses sufficient for the modest remarks they had intended to make. It was originally intended to have two speakers in each of the three court rooms, but the plan was given up as the large

Judge Hallett's duty to preside over the division in bankruptcy of that court. The judge is constitutionally opposed to the bankrupt law but by virtue of the office he holds he must grin and bear the session as best he may. The judge's character as a disciplinarian is well known; it has furnished many good stories. It happened not long since that there was considerable work to do on the floor above the court room and the custodian of the federal building had engaged several carpenters for the work. During one of the sessions of court the hammering overhead annoyed the judge and he had the janitor called before him with the carpenters, but as they pleaded ignorance as to the fact that the work was in session they scoured the room, and the following Monday was bankruptcy day and the janitor, assuming that there would be no court that day,

very mournful, that they appear as if they were looking at some dead friend. My stenographer replied in a deferential tone and with the manner of one who does not wish to give offense:

Their Last Look.

"I think you are right, Judge Cunningham; they are taking their last look at the remains of the Populist party which you personally."

"I hope you will not indulge in any loud and tumultuous applause. While tumultuous applause is grateful to the speaker and applauded, it sometimes is accompanied by dire results. A contingency of this kind faces me now. You are all aware that this splendid edifice is topped by a tower which is so imposing that it has been called the Little Babel, and that the wild exuberance of your gleeful spirit, you burst into tumultuous applause this tower might come crashing down with a shattering

Irving Howbert Talks.

To the "old settlers," the address of Irving Howbert was the event of the evening. It recalled the pioneer days and was replete with touches of sentiment and anecdotes of the early times that carried one completely out of the present. Mr. Howbert said:

"It is manifestly unfair for me, a 'business' man, to be sandwiched in here between professional speakers, and I do not intend to attempt to make a speech. When I was asked to come here this evening it was to make an informal talk, and that is what I in-

tioned before, but a short time after my coming into office we moved to the little log cabin further down the avenue. This log cabin has become historic and is well-known to most of you here. While this building did not furnish any more room, it was at least warm, and at that time we were looking more for warmth than room. Our only furniture was a table, a cupboard and a stove, and with this furniture we transacted the business of the county and kept track of the records. When we moved we did not hire a wagon; we loaded the things on our backs and carried them to the next place.

"I was elected as county clerk but at the same time I performed what are now the duties of the clerk of the dis-

been to the county and city. At this time General William J. Palmer came into the county and began making plans for the building of the D. & R. G. railroad. In the earlier days of the county a railroad had been beyond our wildest dreams, and the laying out of the line for the D. & R. G. filled the whole county with hope. At this time, too, our quarters became too small and we moved up town again into a two-story building. The lower floor was devoted to the county offices and the second floor to the district court. In that court room the suits for the purchase of the right-of-way of the railroad were fought out and determined. Then it was that General Palmer began laying out the site for Colorado Springs on

debts and its bonds and vouchers have always commanded a premium in the market.

"I feel proud that I should have had something to do with its upbuilding, both as an officer and as a citizen."

Financial Statement.

Mr. McAllister's address was a financial statement of the funds expended in the construction of the new building. It follows in full:

"It is not my intention to make a speech but to ask your attention for not over 10 minutes in which I shall make a statement of the expenditures involved in the construction of the court house.

After Mr. Howbert had concluded Judge Cunningham explained to the

State Mining News

SILVER PLUME.

The recent strike made on the Brown lode in the Silver Plume property means much for the Silver Plume company, owners of the ground. Other companies, with territory adjoining, through which the extension of this rich ore shoot passes, are equally jubilant over the discovery. It will be remembered that there was recently uncovered in the Brown lode an eight-inch streak of ore that assayed as high as \$3,500 to the ton. This streak of ore is being opened up as rapidly as possible, and considerable additional work is being making plans for increased activity.

In this connection it is stated that the Hazelton Consolidated company will without doubt get a big portion of this vein. The Hazelton company owns the ground, and the Silver Plume company is the Baltimore group, and is now making preparations for a season of active development work on the ground. The tunnel of this company cuts the vein, and it is almost a certainty that the extension of the Brown vein and many others of equal richness will be opened as the tunnel advances. That this is true has been proved already by the recent strike upon the ground. The Brown vein, with its bonanza values, will, according to its trend, pass through the Frederick lode claim of the Hazelton company. The tunnel of this company extends through the ground at a depth of approximately 800 feet.

Grading has been completed at the mouth of the tunnel for the installation of the mammoth boiler engine and the hoist. The boiler is being placed in the near future. The officers of the Hazelton company have been advised that the 15-drill Rand compressor recently ordered by the Hazelton company has been shipped from New York. The big machine left that city on Monday last and with it and the boiler in place the big machine drills will soon be tearing their way into the mountain and toward the Brown vein with its bonanza ore.

CREEDE. It not infrequently happens that the abodes of the precious metals are among some of the grandest, ruggedest and most picturesque scenery in the world. Often, too, hidden away in some of the seemingly most inaccessible spots on the face of the globe, inaccessible to all other eyes except the prospector's, they are hidden away in some of the most rugged and most precipitous parts of the mountains. It is suggestive of one of those narrow, dark, inaccessible canyons that sometimes lead like a natural gateway into the heart of the mountains. It is the portal to the mining camp of Creede, which was discovered in 1892 by the prospector Creede, and during the reign of silver boomed, but has since quieted down to a steady production of gold and silver.

Twice has the little town, crowded into the narrow, precipitous canyon, been burnt out by fire and twice has it been rebuilt, and now, after the principal portion is now in ruins, the town is being rebuilt. As we enter the grand portal between vertical cliffs upward of 2,000 feet high, of columnar rhyolite and massive andesite, we form some conception of the difficulties early encountered by the miners. The town, clinging to the side of the canyon, is a picture of the struggle for existence. The town is a picture of the struggle for existence. The town is a picture of the struggle for existence.

BOULDER. The tunnel projected to cut the mines of Boulder county, Idaho and Caribou mountains, when completed, will be the longest tunnel in the world. The tunnel is being driven through the mountains, and the results obtained were always satisfactory and returned a handsome dividend to the investors. An area of ground not to exceed 20 acres on Caribou mountain has produced in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The Caribou, No. 1 mine, has produced in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The Caribou, No. 2 mine, has produced in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

The average value of the ore shipped to the smelters from the above named mines was over \$30 per ton. The Caribou, No. 1 mine, has produced in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The Caribou, No. 2 mine, has produced in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The Caribou, No. 3 mine, has produced in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

EMPIRE. The advent of the new Moffat road is awaited with great interest by mining operators in Grand county. With the opening of this great highway, the prospect of increased activity is being made. The shipping of ore from the great Portland last year averaged \$12.50 per ton, while the poorest of the present Middle park properties freely offer \$20 ore. The great influx of prospectors and miners has already commenced, one of the parties arriving being from Cripple Creek and headed by Paddy Burns, of Bull Hill fame. These Cripple Creek mining veterans say that the middle of August 1, 1900, the Colorado prospectors will be scattered through the mineral bearing mountains of Grand county—a prospecting which, doubtless, means the discovery of

the finest and richest falls of a dozen miles. Middle park mines to take the proud place among the world's famous properties.

Grand county has several very promising placer locations—gold, silver, and copper. The best of these are located in the Middle park stream.

The La Plata district, at the head of Williams Fork, displays both silver and gold and is the biggest grade ore produced at present in the country. Choice assignments carried on butros bringing rich returns at Empire and Georgetown. Sulphurets from the La Plata camp have also been marketed in Georgetown at as high as \$100 per ton. The district is being worked by the Ready Cash and the Helping Hand properties belonging to J. N. Pettengill and W. P. Harris of Old Sulphur Springs, are under active working and lease to the Ready Cash, which has already produced \$40,000 in silver and gold.

Within almost a stone's throw of the Ready Cash is the property of the Williams Fork Mining and Milling company, where good grade ore is being mined. The property is being worked by the Ready Cash and the Helping Hand properties belonging to J. N. Pettengill and W. P. Harris of Old Sulphur Springs, are under active working and lease to the Ready Cash, which has already produced \$40,000 in silver and gold.

ALMA. The placer season opened at Alma and Fairplay yesterday by the starting of preparatory work with considerable forces. The Alma placer, 200 feet wide, is being worked by the Ready Cash and the Helping Hand properties belonging to J. N. Pettengill and W. P. Harris of Old Sulphur Springs, are under active working and lease to the Ready Cash, which has already produced \$40,000 in silver and gold.

Notwithstanding the fact that the mill was running at only one-third its capacity the production made from the Butterfield property in the San Juan, amounting to the month of April, was \$100,000. The production was made from the Butterfield property in the San Juan, amounting to the month of April, was \$100,000.

Much work has been accomplished at the Butterfield-Terrill during the past winter, although the work has been very deep. Increased activity has marked the opening of spring and before summer there promises to be a marked change for the better. If this is possible, at the big mine, the production will be \$100,000. The production was made from the Butterfield property in the San Juan, amounting to the month of April, was \$100,000.

GEORGETOWN. Haggart brothers had their regular monthly run of ore from their lease on the 1,000-foot vein in the Alameda mine, consisting of about 38 tons of ore, netted \$2,227.27, or nearly \$200 per ton. The ore seemed to get richer as the end of the pocket was reached. The first 700 tons of ore were shipped at \$25 per ton. The present purpose of the company is to explore new and virgin ground and open up greater ore reserves. The 600, 750 and 1,000-foot vein was to be sunk to a depth of 1,000 feet level through a large stream of mineral which is exposed in the bottom of which mills in one class over 300 ounces per ton in silver.

The Haggart company paid another dividend during the past week. The company is in a most flourishing condition and the amount broken and stored in the drifts and ore houses awaiting the disappearance of the snow will be the assurance of dividends being paid for many years to come. The Kelly tunnel, thought by many to be the New Boston. There is a large streak of good looking mineral, as also a large body of mineralized quartz. The tunnel is being driven at the rate of 250 feet per month and is getting into a mineral zone where rich assays should be met with more frequently.

TELLURIDE. The warm weather of the last few days is rapidly melting the snow, rendering travel possible that have been shut out all winter, and will be but a short time until work is resumed on a number of mining properties that have been idle since last fall. There are a number of mines which are worked only on a limited scale during the winter months, and the product taken out since last season packed to a mill for treatment or shipped to smelters. There are still other mines, like the Tomboy and Smuggler Union, which curtail their operations about one-half during the winter months on account of the scarcity of water for milling and power purposes and in spring resume full capacity.

The indications for active and prosperous season in mining circles are most promising. The new Smuggler mill, as it is termed, at Pandora, one and one-half miles above Telluride, having a capacity of treating 200 tons daily, is being worked at full capacity. Its principal supply of mineral is coming from the Smuggler Union mine, adjoining the Smuggler on the north, a large portion of the workings of which are under lease to the Smuggler Union. The new Smuggler mill, as it is termed, at Pandora, one and one-half miles above Telluride, having a capacity of treating 200 tons daily, is being worked at full capacity. Its principal supply of mineral is coming from the Smuggler Union mine, adjoining the Smuggler on the north, a large portion of the workings of which are under lease to the Smuggler Union.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN. A. C. Adams, recently secured a lease on the Rocky Mountain property on Beacon hill, will commence operations tomorrow or Saturday. Mr. Adams will do considerable development work on the property, and is expected to open a shaft an additional 100 feet, it now being a depth of 200 feet from the surface. At the 300-foot point the lease will drive a crosscut for the south extension of the El Paso rich ore shoot, which he is sure will be encountered in his property. At the present time a good plant of machinery is on the property, it being one of the successful gasoline engine plants that has been worked in this district, but the new plant is being installed. By the resumption of this property everything on the west slope of Beacon hill will be in operation, and this is the best showing of the district. Mr. Adams secured the lease on the property for a period of two years, with a flat royalty of 20 per cent, giving him every opportunity to make money if he encounters ore.

CYANIDE COMPANY. Articles of incorporation of the Cripple Creek Cyanide company were filed in the office of the county clerk, the company is capitalized for \$50,000 with the same number of shares as the Cripple Creek Cyanide company for the first year are the following: F. A. Wright, Frank Wright, C. H. Clark, N. C. Talarfero and W. G. Brierly, with their principal office at Gillett. The company will be in operation, and is the best showing of the district. Mr. Adams secured the lease on the property for a period of two years, with a flat royalty of 20 per cent, giving him every opportunity to make money if he encounters ore.

COLORED CITY COMPANY GETS SHIPMENT. Good returns were received yesterday from a 55-ton shipment of ore from block 8 of school section 18 under lease to the Co-operative Mining, Milling and Leasing company, a Colorado City concern. The shipment was made from the Isaac Kiehl and others are the principal stockholders. The value per ton upon which settlement was made was \$43.70. The total shipments for the month of April amounted to \$12,400. The company is sub-leasing from Montague and is paying 22 1/2 per cent royalty on all ore shipped. The lease expires in March of next year. The company is sub-leasing from Montague and is paying 22 1/2 per cent royalty on all ore shipped. The lease expires in March of next year.

BOLIVIA TO INSTALL PLANT. W. H. Colburn and associates are having plans made for a heavy plant of machinery to be installed on the Bolivia property on Tenderfoot hill in the northern portion of the district, and Mr. Colburn states that it will not be long before work will be started. The machinery to be installed is to be capable of working to a depth of 1,500 feet and is to consist of a big hoist and a compound air compressor capable of running several drills. The plant is being installed on the Bolivia property on Tenderfoot hill in the northern portion of the district, and Mr. Colburn states that it will not be long before work will be started.

RECEIVE GOOD RETURNS. A remittance of something over \$500 was received yesterday by the Co-operative Mining, Milling and Leasing company from royalties on ore sent out by the La Montagne mine, which is being worked by the Co-operative Mining, Milling and Leasing company. The shipment was made from the Isaac Kiehl and others are the principal stockholders. The value per ton upon which settlement was made was \$43.70. The total shipments for the month of April amounted to \$12,400.

MINES AND MINING

ON DEADWOOD NO. 2.

Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, May 14.—R. P. Russell, today published levels 6, 7 and 9 on the Deadwood No. 2 property to C. Berg and S. Johnson, two well-known lessees of the district. Before obtaining the lease the gentlemen took assays from different places on the three levels, and from three assays taken, the following results were obtained. From the level of the drift on the seventh level, the ore ran \$1,250 to the ton. From the level in this same drift, but nearer the shaft, the assay values were \$466, while on the sixth level the only assay taken went \$480 to the ton. The lessees in conversation with their representative stated that they were not sure the ore could be found before they ever applied for the lease, and by the results obtained today from their assays, it seems as if they were nearly correct.

New Wash Work. The new lease will commence operations tomorrow morning and will push work in the drift on the ninth level. They will also push work on the sixth level, and expect to commence to break ore immediately, saying that they will send out shipments inside of 10 days. In the ninth level they will drive the crosscut for two well-known veins, expected to encounter them in about 100 feet.

Deadwood No. 3. The Deadwood No. 3 ground belongs to the United Mines company, of which the Woods Investment company are principal stockholders. The lease was made out for the Deadwood No. 3 property, and the percentage going to the company and 5 per cent to the original lessee, R. P. Russell. Lessee Lesher, operating the Mohawk Belle claim of same named company under the name of the Deadwood No. 3 property, is now working the mine. The lease has been worked with a whim so far, but today the lessee is having built a large shaft house and ore bin. When completed, the lessee will install a large plant of machinery and then development work will be pushed with all speed, it being expected that shipments will be sent out regularly, as Mr. Lesher is positive that the mine will be a success.

Rocky Mountain. A. C. Adams, recently secured a lease on the Rocky Mountain property on Beacon hill, will commence operations tomorrow or Saturday. Mr. Adams will do considerable development work on the property, and is expected to open a shaft an additional 100 feet, it now being a depth of 200 feet from the surface. At the 300-foot point the lease will drive a crosscut for the south extension of the El Paso rich ore shoot, which he is sure will be encountered in his property. At the present time a good plant of machinery is on the property, it being one of the successful gasoline engine plants that has been worked in this district, but the new plant is being installed. By the resumption of this property everything on the west slope of Beacon hill will be in operation, and this is the best showing of the district.

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chinery to go in them will in all probability cost twice as much as the new machinery. The Blue Flag Mining company owns about seven acres in all, and while a little ore has been taken from the property, nothing was ever taken that would make it look to the outsider like a hundred thousand dollar outfit of money.

Sitting Bull. The company will commence operations in a short time as a good-looking ore shoot was encountered a short time ago a short distance from surface. The work of square-setting and enlarging the shaft on this property was completed the latter part of last month. Since then the collar of the shaft has been raised so that everything is now ready for the improvements on the surface.

Acacia. Kinsey and Sax, operating on the Sitting Bull claim will send out a 20-ton shipment of \$200 ore tomorrow. Uddick and Devine, operating in the Burns claim of the Burns claim company, have opened up a good shoot of ore in the 350-foot level where they are leasing. The ore shows a large amount of silvanite scattered through the rock. A shipment will be sent out in a day or two.

Gold Sovereign. Joe Haase, operating in the Whipple shaft of the Gold Sovereign property, sent out a shipment of two carloads of \$40 ore yesterday and the ore houses are again filled.

Wilder Horse. The Miller lease on the Wild Horse dump expired this morning, and he is now trying to secure a renewal. If successful, it is his intention to erect a large cyanide mill on the property. Richard and others have sub-leased a portion of the large dump of the Elkin company and commenced operations this morning.

ACTIVITY AROUND GILLETT. Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, May 15.—Mining operators are beginning to realize that the country around Gillett is offering some of the best prospects for the future. In those levels it varies from 18 inches to two feet in width, and all good for \$30 to the ton in gold. Shipments of ore are being made, and the ore is being sold at about 50 cents each weight, and all of it is settled for at about two ounces of gold to the ton. The pharmacist is looking better now than it has for many years past, the company has received a large treasury reserve. During the past year it has received sufficient funds from royalties to pay off all the indebtedness that was standing against the company.

Black Belle Stock. The Black Belle stock, owned by the Black Belle Mining company, has been decided to continue the stock on the list of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association and have notified the association to that effect. The stock was to have been dropped at the close of the year, but the officers of the company who have since reconsidered their decision and the stock will therefore be continued.

LITTLE BESSIE. The shaft on the Little Bessie property on Beacon hill has reached a depth of almost 200 feet and this point is expected to be reached within the next few days. A station is to be cut at the 100-foot level, and the shaft will be extended to the east and west to explore the property. It is thought that the vein from which such rich ore has been extracted on the El Paso property and the Mary McKinnon will be found in Little Bessie. The shaft is being driven in a direct line with the trend of the veins as opened in both these properties.

with picked samples showing free gold which runs \$300 per ton, and in some cases even higher than that. The samples taken from the Guadalupe property on the Colorado river, from the La Cobia show values of around \$25 to the ton. The ore is all of the free milling variety and it is the purpose of the company to erect a mill as soon as the necessary funds can be secured.

ST. JOSEPH GOLD LEASES CLAIMS. The St. Joseph Gold Mining & Milling company has just granted a lease on the Robert George claim at Granite to E. E. Holmstrom and associates for a long term. The workings of the adjoining property are close to the claim and it is believed that the ore body extends through the entire length of the ore. The ore is of the free milling variety, and the company has also arranged for the lease of the Magenta mill at Granite to Guy Serene and Jo Couse, who will open it at once for the treatment of their new first ore will probably be thoroughly overhauled and considerable new machinery put in last fall and was in operation up to the time cold weather compelled its closing down. The lessees will utilize the water power which is owned by the mill and will thus save a considerable expense in fuel bills.

April Royalties From Keystone. Dr. Talpey of the Keystone company, stated yesterday that the royalties for the month of April amounted to over \$1,300 to the company. The lessees, who shipped the largest amount were Kinsey and Sax. Lessee Lesher, operating in the Burns claim of the Burns claim company, have opened up a good shoot of ore in the 350-foot level where they are leasing. The ore shows a large amount of silvanite scattered through the rock. A shipment will be sent out in a day or two.

PHARMACIST SHIPMENTS. Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, May 15.—The shipments of ore being sent out from the recent strike made in the 180-foot level of the mine workings of the Pharmacist are holding up in splendid manner, and yield returns around \$40 to the ton. The ore is being sold at about 50 cents each weight, and all of it is settled for at about two ounces of gold to the ton. The pharmacist is looking better now than it has for many years past, the company has received a large treasury reserve. During the past year it has received sufficient funds from royalties to pay off all the indebtedness that was standing against the company.

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side the Fountain Valley, which may also start up under the leasing system.

NEW CYANIDE MILL. Special to the Gazette. May 15.—The new cyanide plant at the Cripple Creek and Leadville company, begun active operations today, receiving its first 10-ton consignment of ore early this morning. The ore coming from the company's lease on the Ironclad property, being hauled from the mine by C. C. C. trucks, then to the mill at Goldfield by hand. The new plant is modern and up-to-date in every respect, the manager explaining to your representative this morning the workings of the plant from beginning to end. The new mill has an automatic as it is possible to make cyanide mill, and with the aid of 10 men, the 100 tons of rock will be hauled each day from the mine to the mill, for this reason, the cost of handling the ore has been reduced to the lowest possible margin, their charges for the treatment of 70 ore being from \$125 to \$150, while on 40 ore a flat rate of \$100 is charged. The new plant is small, but it is believed that it will save a considerable expense in fuel bills.

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